IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,914—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
29th Mar.	SALSETTE ..	6090	MEDINA	12590
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA..	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE ...	6090	MONGOLIA.....	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE ...	6090	MACEDONIA ...	10509
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE ...	6090	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE ...	6090	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA.....	8090	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th Ap'l
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartolo	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 579 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartolo	7th April 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Name Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lenga ...2185 Mon. 31st Mar. 11 a.m.* P D. & J. M.
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 3rd April. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lunga ...2181 Friday 4th April ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 3rd April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	„ 17th „
†Pundua	3305	„ 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 15th „

† calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 5th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 „	14 „
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 „
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester..	5551	„	15 „
City of York	7810	..	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

HOTELS.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rartgoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipoh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

There is no article of jewellery so universally worn which excites more serious and yet the most pleasant attention than

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

The ring that is looked upon as the index to pledged affections and betrothal, and the more beautiful the ring symbol, the more interesting it becomes to the holder and the beholder.

Our stock of JEWELLED FINGER RINGS reveal a combination of graces which please the mind and delight the aesthetic faculty. The transcendental qualities of the beautifully polished surfaces and the depth and richness in colour of the varieties of the coloured gems we employ help to stimulate that artistic and appreciatory interest we refer to. Our DIAMONDS are the most perfect, the smallest sizes are displayed to the fullest advantage in all the beautiful features produced by the gem cutter and which are prized more highly than even larger stones, whose beauty is less developed. In the present day the chief aim in gem cutting is to reduce the size and weight of the rough as little as possible, and so stones whose facets are irregularly grouped remain undeveloped in beauty and they, therefore, lose value. We consider such stones unfit for European taste, but they do find a market nevertheless in India, chiefly among purchasers who seek quantity rather than quality. We quite appreciate the fact that in closing our ring cases to gems of this inferior class, we lose much of the cheap trade, but in confining ourselves to gems of QUALITY ONLY we carry the Hall mark for refinement and distinction, and are satisfied to establish a character for all that is substantial and good as

Quality remains, when dreams of price are lost.

We have a magnificent collection to show of the finest specimens of diamonds in various colours. Many are

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES

and if you are at all interested in gemology or the secrets of nature's laboratory, we will be pleased to disclose to you some colours in diamonds which perhaps you have never seen nor perhaps have known of in your life.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	„ „	
Chester	125o	„ „	
Devoe's	125o	„ „	
Monkey	125o	„ „	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2-8-0 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1912, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Monday, the 7th April, 1913, on week days between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P. M., Saturdays, 11 A. M., to 1 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th of March, 1913, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th March, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TIMINGS OF LOCAL TRAINS.

ON and from 1st April 1913, the DAILY LOCAL TRAIN leaving Victoria Terminus at 20-15 will be extended to Thana, stopping at Intermediate Stations, between Kurla and Thana.

The Daily Local Train leaving Victoria Terminus at 21-5 will run to Kurla only.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 287 of 1913.

VAJINGJEE KHOOBAJEE and TARACHAND VAJINGJEE, both of Bombay, Marwari inhabitants, carrying on business as Shroffs under the name and style of VAJINGJEE KHOOBAJEE and COMPANY, at Borbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other the creditors of MAHIPATRAM TOOLJARAM deceased.....Plaintiffs.

VS.

1. BAI GOMTI, widow of MAHIPATRAM TOOLJARAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a minor by her sister and guardian-ad-litem BAI GANJAN, widow of MAGAN VELJEE, at present residing at Uran.....
2. GANESHYAM MAHIPATRAM TOOLJARAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, also a minor by his guardian-ad-litem SANTILAL SEVAKRAM, residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit on behalf of themselves and other, the creditors of Mahipatram Tooljaram, deceased, against Bai Gomti and Ganeshyam Mahipatram Tooljaram, the widow and son respectively of Mahipatram Tooljaram, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, praying inter alia that the estate of the said Mahipatram Tooljaram may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, that an account may be taken of the movable and immovable properties of the said Mahipatram Tooljaram, and the assets distributed among his creditors in accordance with law, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit a Receiver may be appointed to receive, collect, get in and realise all the estate and effects of the said Mahipatram Tooljaram, that in the meantime the defendants their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from in any wise intermeddling with the estate of the said deceased, that the costs of the suit may be provided for and that the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the suit may require.

The hearing of the Suit is fixed for the 8th day of April, 1913.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1913.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Prothonotary.
H. H. WADIA,
The 28th day of March, 1913.
Messrs. JEHANGIR, MEHTA and SOMJEE,
Plaintiffs' attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMMENCING FROM

TO-DAY,

TWO JIU-JITSU EXHIBITIONS.

(6-30 and 10 P. M. SHOWS).

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF

MILITARY TOURNAMENTS.

Different Contests Each Night.

ENTR' ACTE,

ANNIE ABBOTT.

The Film Pictures Are :—

VANQUISHED: WHAT A MERRY COUNTRY,

AND

ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.

2 HOUSES NIGHTLY 2
Hours Show at 7 and 10.
Starring Engagement of

THE GREAT "ALVARO,"

King of Magicians and Illusionists
Direct from the London Halls.

MARVELLOUS! WONDERFUL!

OUR "STAR" FILM,

A WOMAN of IMPULSE.

Change of Pictures Every Wednesday.
Prices Still the Same.
PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE

BOMBAY AMATEURS

will produce

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S

Successful Farce in 3 Acts, Entitled

JACK STRAW.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The LORD SYDENHAM
AND
H. E. ADMIRAL PEIRSE,
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, MARCH 29th,
At 9-30 p. m.,
in aid of
The Relatives of the Crew of H. M. S. Perseus' Cutter, lately lost in the Persian Gulf.
Reserved Seats,—Rs. 5, 4, 3 and 2.
Gallery,—Re. 1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform—Half price.
PLAN open at ROSE & Co.

THE ASIATIC FILM HIRING CO.

(HEAD OFFICE :—Norfolk Street, London.)

WE have regular supplies of NEW FILMS arriving every Mail and can HIRE and SELL at exceptionally CHEAP RATES.

Note.—To make room for our NEW Stock, we are selling 2,00,000 feet of second-hand Films in excellent condition, at real bargain rates—1-2 anna per foot upwards.

FEATURE FILMS A SPECIALITY.

Send for printed lists at once.

49, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telegrams: "FILMS," Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT & RACES, 1913.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT will commence on SATURDAY, May 3rd, and the Races will be held on May 10th and 12th.

Prospectuses may be had on application.

A. H. M. WILSON,
Hon. Sec., Polo Tournament and Races.
Staff Quarters, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MANAGER.....LEW JAMES.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Engagement Extraordinary.

SIR MARK ANTON

From the London Hippodrome and Paris Alhambra.

In his impersonations and Quick Change Caricatures of Famous Composers, including

SIGNOR MASCAGNI,
JOHN PR. SOUSA,
JOHANN STRAUSS,
CHARLES GOUNOD
LISZT, VERDI, SOUPE, WAGNER
and many other celebrities.

AUGMENTED BY AN ORCHESTRA OF 16 PERFORMERS.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

NAT CLIFFORD

The man who has made the World Laugh.

MELROSE & FRANKLIN

In their screaming absurdity.

"WASHING THE BABY."

THE MILANOS.

Expert Tight Rope Walkers.

Full Complement of Pictures including.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

BOAT RACE.

BOOKING at the Theatre
10 to 5 daily.

NOTE:—Free List entirely suspended, Saturdays and Sundays.

Don't forget TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, MARCH 29th.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

THE ALHAMBRA.

BHENDY BAZAAR,

3 HOUSES NIGHTLY 3
1¼ HOURS' SHOW.

At 7, 8-45, and 10.

MATINEE, SUNDAYS, at 5-30
(Pictures only.)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

The Whirlwind Dancers from the Cinema de Luxe

LES BAU

MALAGAS

With all their Latest Songs and Dances.

The First Time Artistes of this Description have Performed this end of the city.

OUR PICTURES
ARE ALL "EXTRA SPECIAL,"
OUR STAR FILM,
THE LUST FOR GOLD,
Change of Pictures Every Wednesday.
PRICES AS USUAL.
PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY.

Tel. No. 239. FIXED RATES.

BHISEY WAGLE & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

GIRGAUM, GRANT ROAD MORTAR MILL, MANUFACTURERS.

Lime, Table-bricks, Mortar, Niru, Surti and Simpi Whitewash Quick-lime.

IMPORTERS.

Sand, Tandur and Shahabad Stones, and H Brand Cement, etc.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan-Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

AND

HALL OF VARIETIES.

OUR GRAND STAR PROGRAMME,
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS TO-NIGHT!

First Appearance
Mr. LEO DRYDEN (Jr.)
Son of the famous LEO DRYDEN of London Music Hall Fame.
CHARACTER ACTOR and COMEDIAN from
THE PALACE THEATRE, LONDON.

Return of Bombay's Favourite
Mr. NORMAN BARRINGTON.
The Man who has, can and will make you forget your troubles,
SO CHEER UP! & Come Along.

THIS WEEK, OUR CINEMA PICTURES WILL BE THE TALK & RAGE OF BOMBAY.

VENUS! VENUS!! VENUS!!!

A beautiful film, in 3 PARTS, 3,000 feet long, full of genuine pathos, once seen, never forgotten.

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL DANCE IN IT.
A REGULAR VARIETY TURN IN ITSELF.

ELECTRIC VILLA ..... (Comic).
A ROYAL ROMANCE ..... (Drama).
BILLY'S STRATAGEM ..... (Drama).
WILLIE KNOWS HOW TO WEAR FURS (Comic).

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

	TIME.
FIRST SHOW	6-30 to 8 P.M.
SECOND SHOW	8-30 to 10 P.M.
THIRD SHOW	10-30 to 12 P.M.
MATINEES EVERY SAT. & SUNDAY,	5-15 to 6-15 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Heme Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

'THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL OFFICERS will find to the utmost advantage in ordering their requirements of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES, &c., or any kind of goods through SHELLIM & CO., Domestic Agents, 82, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All matearils stocked.

ENGLISH NURSE, lately from England, wishes ENGAGEMENT, Medical, Surgical or Maternity. Terms moderate. Apply K. S., Y. W. C. A., Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MONEY LENDER.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffalo's milk delivered morning and evening.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG Co., By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdgs. Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

WANTED.—An experienced English and Gujrati CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, for a Mercantile Firm. Apply, with copies of certificates, to Box No. 471, care of this Paper.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co, Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST.

LOST.—Yesterday evening, one polished green-wood WALKING STICK with bent handle, on Colaba Causeway, some distance north of the Church. The finder will be rewarded on application to
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON,
Cook's Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 1,000, to open a new Business, ¼ Part of Profits will be paid in monthly income of Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 496, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—For Ferry Steamer Service, in Southern India, Two 2nd Class Certificated Native or Parsee ENGINEERS. Applications should be submitted as early as possible to—
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, one who has worked in the paper line. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Manager, the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right man. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 300, offered at Rs. 300. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Pier Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, open on all sides. Rent Moderate. Apply Box No. 932, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondants in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	43,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyang	Tiinling
Lomdon	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO, POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

ALL ABOUT THE NEW FASHIONS.

EVERYTHING you want to know concerning New Fashions will be found in the April "Fashions For All," on sale everywhere. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking and household articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal—the only fully comprehensive guide to New Modes.

FASHIONS FOR ALL ON SALE EVERYWHERE. ON RECEIPT OF A POST CARD, A COPY OF FASHIONS FOR ALL WILL BE SENT FREE OF CHARGE.

"FASHIONS FOR ALL," 290, Regent St., London, ENGLAND.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.	
Yearly	Rs.	20 0
Half-yearly	„	11 0
Quarterly	„	6 0
Monthly...	„	2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs.	26 0
Half-yearly	„	13 8
Quaterly...	„	7 0
Monthly...	„	2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette.'

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses. or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Calquhoun, 3,760 tons, Captain W. G. Young, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Newport, March 9 with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oclobaria 3,420 tons Captain W. J. Bishop arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon March 13 with a general cargo and rice.

The P. and O. S. N. Companys steamer Salsette 2,391 tons Captain H. G. H. Lewellin R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Aden, March 23, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

The R. I. M. steamer Lawrence Commanded by Commander L. L. De Burgh left Bombay on Friday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons Captain E. Scary, sailed on Friday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Crossby, 2,530 tons Captain J. S. Williamson sailed on Friday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain C. S. Penny, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mail a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nuvento	R N Flagship
H M S Philomel... ..Comdr Ballard	R Navy
H M S Sphinx .. .. ..Comdr Geo J Todd ...	Spl Ser Sl
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR 29.

Badr'e .....1673 Fisher	Arab Strs Ld	
Barca .....3794 Potter	P & O Co	
Barbargo.....3841 Giacopello	Venice S N Co	
Clan Colquhoun...3769 Young	J Finlay & Co	
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr ...	T M & Co	
Faris.....737 Coates	Arab Steamers	
Hild.....719 Salvasen	F F C and C	
Ismaila.....	Osgood	M M & Co
Kaveri .....553 Mahomed	B S N Co	
Lindula.....2183 Walsh	M M & Co	
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat	
Mombassa.....2787 Lacook ...	.....	
Noor-el-Bahr.....21 Mahomed	Nacoda	
Nawab .....2041 Koss	T M & Co	
Pagenturm .....3110 Erbo Madras	W & A Graham & Co	
Ocl ob ria.....3420 Bishop	M M & Co	
Okara.....3439 Hirst.....	M M & Co	
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda	Nacoda	
Subadar...3087 Crabtr in Calcutta	T M & Co	
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin ..Aden	P & O Co	
Vadala... .....2164 Cocklin.....	N F...27-3...	M M and C

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Chupra	3597	Sullivan	Antwerp	...3-4	M M and Co
B Dido	3127	...Runton	..3-4	...J Finlay & Co	
C & R Strathesk	McPhee			W and A G and Co	
D & E Khosrou...	2410	Hannah	...Fo P S N Co		
F Romera	3938	Burs s...	30-3	...J Finlay and Co	
G Abrdn ...	1939	Daber	Bo A Line C		
K Shinyo Maru	3664	Okuma	..N Y Kaisha		
M Luzan Maru...	2968	Yannamati	..K N & Co		
N Clan Forbes	3109	Becket...	Hull...	N F J F & Co	
O Jerseymoor.....2	08	Barton...	Philadelphia...	5-4...	W & A Graham & Co
P Imkinturm 3154	Carsten ...	W and A G and Co			
Q Umsinga 1969	Cox	Middlesbro...	...	W & A Graham & Co	

Offside L

Damra 762	Morrison ..	Busreh...	3-4.....	M M and C

Offside D.

Umta ..... „	2197	Bobb...	27-3 ...	M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Abana 2709	Rutledge...	Kobe . 30-3	:6-3...	W and AG and Co
3 Capo Ortegal.. 3136	McDonald...	29-3.....	Kobe...	T M & Co
5 Marcsfield...2635	McDonald...	Balli Bros		A L S N Co
7 Cleopatra.....2129	Chersich...	Trieste ..1-4		
8 Patagonia ..3653	Davies ...	Marseilles...	30 3...	K N & Co
9 Kt Errant.....	4779 Jones ...	Hull		K N & Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4167 Palmer	P and O Co		
16 Bage.....2296	Gordon	Hul....	29-3 ...	T M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi.....549	.....Ahmed	Bo S N Co	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Clan Co'quhoun	Young	Newport, M 9
28	Salsette	Lewallin ...	Aden, Mar. 23
	Oclobaria ...	Bishop	Rangoon, M 13

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Schildturm ...	Proli t	Calcutta
	E F Ferdinand	Leva.....	Trieste etc
	Cla	Keddie ...	Calcutta etc
	Teresa Cosme	Gaelava ...	Antwerp etc
	Lhasa ...	Penny	Karachi
	RIMS Lawrence	de Burgh ...	Persian Gulf
	Galavale	Sceary	Calcutta
	Crossby	Williamson.	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer Bankura, (to arrive) for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Yarra," homeward bound from Bombay which port she left on the 15th March, arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 28th March, at 6 a.m.

SHIPOWNERS SCALES OF PAY.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild has now been officially notified by the Shipping Federation of the following Scale of officers, wages adopted by a Committee of Shipowners specially appointed for the purpose of dealing with this important matter:—

Deadweight Tonnage.	First Mate.	Second Mate.
2,500 to 5,000	£12 0	£9 0
5,000 to 8,000	£12 10	£9 10
Over 8,000	£13 0	£10 0

No recommendation is made regarding the pay of masters. Where a third mate is carried the wages recommended are £7 £7 10 and £8 according to the tonnage of the vessel as above.

The present object of the Guild is to request that no Officer will sign articles at anything under the rates embodied in this scale as agreed to by the shipowners themselves. By so doing, thousands of Officers will at once derive additional pecuniary benefit, many of them considerably so. Officers requested to accept lesser rates than embodied in this Scale should, beside declining to accept them, notify the Guild. Meantime the Guild are taking further steps in the matter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ELWES.—March 9, at Leckhampton Court, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. H. C. Elwes, M.V.O., of a daughter.

HUDLESTON.—March 10, at Farnborough, Hants, the wife of Ivor R. Hudleston, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

NEWCOMBE.—March 10, at 24 The Common, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. C. H. Newcombe, R.A. of a son.

NEVILLE.—March 7, at Southcote, Merstham, the wife of Capt. L. J. N. Neville, R.E., of a daughter.

WACE.—March 11, at 143 Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea Park, the wife of Capt. E. G. Wace, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DARBYSHIRE—BRIDGES.—March 4, at St. Matthew's Church, Southsea, Lieut. and Commander L. M. Darbyshire, R.N., his Majesty's ship Ringdove, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Darbyshire, of Waterloo, Lancashire, to Vivienne Nance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Bridges, of Southsea.

WILTON—CUMMING.—March 8, in Glasgow, Evelyn John Wilton, late captain, Royal Marine Light Inf., to Vera Cumming, only daughter of Col. Cumming, late Royal Marine Light Inf., of Walmer, Kent.

DEATHS.

DE COIGNY—March 10, at Pau, France, Charlotte Mayzod Marcella Elderton de Coigny, daughter of the late Col. Nathaniel Cameron, and granddaughter of General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., of the 79th (Cameron Highlanders), aged 95.

ROBERTSON-GLASGOW.—March 12, at the Little House, Westbury, Wilts, Col. J. C. Robertson-Glasgow, late Suffolk Regt., son of the late R. Robertson-Glasgow, of Montgreenan, Ayrshire.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

C. M. S. Girls' Schools Prize-giving, Church Mission Hall, Procter Road, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Annual Sports, Marine Lines Prize-giving by Lady Sydenham, 5 p. m.
Dinner to H. E. Lord Sydenham, Orient Club, 8 30 p. m.
Bombay Amateur Performance, "Jack Straw," Opera House, 9-30.
Bombay Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
Hindu Gymkhana Annual General Meeting, Sea Face, 9-30 p. m.
Entertainment to Lady Sydenham, Hindu Ladies' Social Club, 5 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: To say nothing when a fool speaks is the proper answer to him.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*
do do for Madras ...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. G. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs will play the following, programme of music at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-45, p.m., to-day:

March .....Hersique ..... Schubert
Valse .....Chauson De mon Coeur Joyce
Selection...Faust ..... Gounod
Serenade...La Paloma..... Yradier
Intermezzo On the Road to Mosco... Lactz
Selection The rose of Persia..... Sullivan
Cake Walk A Coon Band Contest ...Pryor

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Burgoyne..... Collier
Valse .....Nights of Gladness..... Ancliffe
Overture...Lestocq ..... Auber
Cornet Solo Musica. Proiuits..... Gastaldon
Selection The Balkan Princess... Rubens
Dance .....Maypole ..... West
Selection...The Toreador..... Caryll
Two-Step...Silver Heels ..... Moret

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Europe United ...W. Zehle
Overture .....Massaniello .....Auber
a Egyptian serenade...Amina ..... Lincke
b Patrol .....Siamese ..... Lincke
Selection The Balkan Princess ..... Rubens
Valse .....The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Selection .....Harry Soga ...Hume
Character March .....Myrella la Belle Berniaux

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. Thomas Prime of California, U.S.A., will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society, Nana Shanker Seth's house, tomorrow evening at 6-30 p. m., on Astral Work and Astral Workers. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Prof N. G. Welinker, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a public address out of the series arranged during the sessions, on Sunday, the 30th March, at 9 a. m., in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Idealism, its Meaning and Scope. All are cordially invited to attend.

FAREWELL TO LADY CHANDAVARKAR.—The Hindu Ladies' Social Club and the Arya Mahila Samaj will entertain Lady Chandavarkar to-day, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Chanda Ramji High School. We are asked by the honorary secretaries to announce that on account of a lack of sufficient time, invitations could not be sent to all the members individually. All the members with their lady friends are earnestly requested to attend.

EVENING PARTY AT "THE WILDERNESS".—An evening party in preliminary celebration of the marriage of Mr. Ramdass, son of Mr. Khimji Cooverji Nursey Khatau, was held on Thursday evening at the latter's residence, "The Wilderness," Nepean Sea-road. The extensive grounds and the interior of the house were tastefully decorated the arrangement of the reception hall being a veritable work of art, which reflected great credit on the master of the house and his assistants. The entertainment included a display by a clever magician, while H. E. the Governor's Band, kindly lent for the occasion, discoursed sweet music at intervals. The guests, who included several members of Bombay society, were received by Mr. Khimji, who made an ideal host. The party broke up in the small hours of the morning.

EMPLOYERS VANISHED.

DUPED BY AN ADVERTISEMENT.

A Hindu named Basarlal Bulakhidas has complained to the police that a firm, by the name of Manilal Brothers, who recently appointed him a travelling agent, disappeared, and that their whereabouts were not known.

It appears that the complainant read an advertisement in the "Times of India" of the 18th inst., requesting applications for travelling agents for a firm by the name of Manilal Brothers. The agents of the firm was then said to be staying in the Kashmir Hotel, Sitharam Buildings in Hornby-road, and applicants were directed to see him. Complainant went to the hotel, where he found the agents. He was appointed, as already stated, on Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters and travelling expenses, and a deposit of Rs. 200 was taken from him as security. He was asked to go to Calcutta immediately and see their principals, whose address was given him as Manilal Brothers, No. 121, Clive-street, Calcutta; and he was paid Rs. 20 for travelling expenses. Complainant started for Calcutta the same night but he found no firm answering to the description give him. He thereupon wired to Manilal Bros. at the Kashmir Hotel, Bombay, but the messages were returned undelivered. He them returned to Bombay, only to find that the persons who had appointed him had vanished.

CHANGES IN BOMBAY MAGISTRACY.

We understand that Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed Second Presidency Magistrate in place of Mr. P. H. Dastur, who is to retire on the 1st April; and that Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed as Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. G. R. Khairaj, bar-at-law, who has once acted a Fourth Presidency Magistrate, will, we understand, be appointed for the last place.

INQUESTS.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.

Yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a young Hindu clerk, aged 20, named Pandu Luxman.

On Wednesday last, at about 3-30 p.m., some fishplates were being lowered into a prow; when, as the crane was turning round, turned a loosely-bound bundle of fishplates, which slipped off and fell on the deceased, striking him on the head. He was removed unconscious to the hospital, where he died on Thursday night.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and said that the bundles should have been well tied together, or that slings of a different make should been have used.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	ft.	in.
Thurs....	27	m 2	2	27	0
		2	59 a	27	3
Fri	23	m 2	39	25	8
		3	55 a	26	0
Satur ...	29	m 3	20	24	4
		5	8 a	25	0
Sun	30	m 4	14	23	1
		7	8 a	24	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	27	m 8	20	15	6
		8	44 a	19	11
Fri	28	m 8	57	16	9
		9	26 a	21	2
Satur ...	29	m 9	36	18	1
		11	34 a	22	0
Sun	30	m 10	42	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Day.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
26 (Wednes)	do 6h. 38m.	do 6h 51m.
27 (Thurs)	do 6h. 37m	do 6h. 51m.
28 (Friday)	do 6h 36m.	do 6h. 51m.
29 (Saturday)	do 6h. 35m.	do 6h. 52m.
30 (Sunday)	do 6h. 34 m.	do 6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, March 27th, 7h. 27m. p.m.; New Moon, April 6, 11h. 18m. p.m. First Quarter, 14th, 11h. 9m. a.m.; Full Moon, 21st, 3h. 27m a.m.

Major Gen, the Hon. E. J. Montagu Stuart-Wortley, D. S. O., whose promotion has been gazetted, is the brother of the Earl of Wharncliffe and he is in his fifty-sixth

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1st Sunday after Easter.—30th March, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Harwood in A flat. Hymns 135, 307, 322, 202; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Harwood in A flat. Hymns—140, 138, 232. Collections for—Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon, D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—English—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Marathi—9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Gujerati—2-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Matins and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m. Solemn Eucharist; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Nicholson. Alms for the Schools.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church. opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass); 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Rev. J. F. Edwardes; 6-30 p.m., Rev. G. Whitley of London; 9 p. m., Rev. C. P. Cape, of Benares, special music. Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Rev. George Whitley, of London, will preach at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Whitley has for several years had charge of one of the large Wesleyan mission halls in London. At 9 p.m., Rev. C. P. Cape, of Benares, will speak on "My Visit to Fiji." Special music will be rendered.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m..

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church) Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service, Psalm 17, Hymns 85, 93, 371.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A. Sunday Services: 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Service to men. Preacher. Rev. R. M. Gray.

RESERVED SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MARATHAS.

A Press Note states:—In Press Note No. 1593, dated the 7th August 1909, it was announced that Government had, in response, to a resolution passed at the sitting of the Maratha Educational Conference held in Bombay on the 31st December 1908, directed that as an experimental measures out of the scholarships at the Elphinstone, Deccan and Grant Medical Colleges and at the workshop class attached to the College of Engineering, Poona, one scholarship at each institution should annually be reserved for Marathas. The Director of Public Instrtuction was asked to submit a special report on the working of the experiment after a period of three years from the first allotment of these reserved scholarships. This report has been received and discloses the following results.

Elphinstone College, Bombay.—The Principal states that the scholarship appears to have done nothing to attract Marathas in great numbers to a college education, only two Marathas having attended the college during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. In the first year a Maratha student in the previous class was given the scholarship, but although industries and well-behave, he failed in the examination and eventually left the college. In 1911 there was only one actual applicant, but as he was entitled by his Matriculation marks to an open scholarship the reserved scholarship was awarded to the other Maratha student in the college, who however, failed in all subjects. The scholarship was transferred in 1912 to the applicant of the previous year who had in the meanwhile passed the previous examination.

Deccan College, Poona.—The Principal reports that the results were not promising. In the last year of the triennium there was only one candidate in the college qualified to receive the scholarship and, in the absence of any competition, it was awarded to him.

Grant Medical College, Bombay.—In this college the scholarship had each year to be given to the only Maratha candidate on the rolls.

The workshop class attached to the College of Engineering, Poona.—The Maratha students in this class numbered 2, 1 and "nil," respectively, in 1910 1911 and 1912, and the Principal is of opinion that the reservation of a scholarship has not served to stimul

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON, damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the concerned :—

About 220 full pressed bales of Nagpore and Katol Cotton and heaps of loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of Mr. Ramdas Kanji Meghji, and on account and risk of Vora Mahomedally Moola Heptoola Bambawala, one pump.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned :—

One marble statue (Angel).

At 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, by Pestanji Press, with snuff colour waler horse, 16 hands, and a set of harness.

1 pair of handsome strong fast trotting grey Arab horses, 14-3, going in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong English-built square light landau, by "Lauton," with a chestnut Stallion horse, going in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

The property of Lt.-Col. Vaughan, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

1 handsome well bred bay Arab gelding, plays polo, absolutely quiet to ride, and a good hack.

By order of the Commissioner of Police:—

1 chestnut Persian horse.

1 brown waler gelding.

By order of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade :—

1 bay waler gelding, 15 2 1-2 high, age about 11 years, very strong, suitable for heavy work.

AUCTION SALE by order of the High Court of Bombay, Chawls at Dharavi, Mahim.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 642 of 1912.

Zulikhabai, widow .....Plaintiff.

Mariambai, widow, and others ..Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Abba Haji Mahomed and Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the Receivers appointed by the Decree made in the above suit, dated the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction; the following immovable properties on the date and at the time mentioned under each Lot.

Lot No 4.

To be sold on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 P.M., (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1151 square yards, being a portion or a larger piece of land situate on the south side of Dharavi Road, Mahim, in the registration Sub district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka Land under new survey Nos. 1-2-312 2-3-4-5-310, 1 to 11-311 3-306, 13 to 16 309, 311, with buildings or chawls and premises standing thereon (marked Plot No. 2 on the plan thereof) assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under G. Ward No. 6863 (3), 686 (4), and Street No. 753 (B), and 753 (C), and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the South by passage coloured brown in the said plan, on or towards the East by the said property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 3 and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.

To be sold on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 29th day of March, at 5-30 p. m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1649 square yards, being portion of larger piece of land situate on the South side o Dharavi Road, Mahim, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos. 1-2—312 2-3-4-5—310, 1 to 11—311, 3—309 13 to 16-306 3-111 with buildings and chawls and premises standing thereon marked plot No. 3 on the plan thereof assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward Nos. 6863 (5), and 6863 (6), and Street Nos. 753 D, and 753 E, and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the south by passage marked brown in the said plan, on or towards the east by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 4 and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 6.

Lot No. 6.

To be sold on the premises with Lot No. 7, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2197 square yards, being a portion of larger piece of land situate in the south side of Dharavi Road, Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos. 1-2 312 2-3-4-5 310 1 to 11-311, 3-309 13 to 16-306 3 311 with building and chawls standing thereon marked Plots Nos. 4 and 5 on the plan thereof assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward No. 6855 and 6293 and 6294, Street Nos. 745, 182 and 183, and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the South by passage coloured brown in the said plan, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 5, and on or towards the West by passage used in common by the owner of the said Lot No. 6 and by the owners of properties on the west side thereof.

Lot No. 7.

To be sold on the premises TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 30th March, 1913 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 5380 square yards being a portion of a larger piece of land situate near Dharavi Road, on the South side of private passage at Mahim in the registration sub district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos. 1-2—312 2-3-4-5—310, 1 to 11—311, 3—309 13 to 16-306 3-111 with buildings and chawls and premises standing thereon marked plot No. 3 on the plan thereof assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward Nos. 6863 (5), and 6863 (6), and Street Nos. 753 D, and 753 E, and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the south by passage marked brown in the said plan, on or towards the east by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 4 and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 6.

Lot No. 6.

To be sold on the premises with Lot No. 7, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2197 square yards, being a portion of larger piece of land situate in the south side of Dharavi Road, Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos. 1-2 312 2-3-4-5 310 1 to 11-311, 3-309 13 to 16-306 3 311 with building and chawls standing thereon marked Plots Nos. 4 and 5 on the plan thereof assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward No. 6855 and 6293 and 6294, Street Nos. 745, 182 and 183, and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the South by passage coloured brown in the said plan, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 5, and on or towards the West by passage used in common by the owner of the said Lot No. 6 and by the owners of properties on the west side thereof.

Lot No. 7.

To be sold on the premises TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 30th March, 1913 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 5380 square yards being a portion of a larger piece of land situate near Dharavi Road, on the South side of private passage at Mahim in the registration sub district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

survey Nos. 1-2-312-2-3-4-5-310 1 to 11-311, 3-309 13 to 16-306 3-311 with sheds standing thereon marked Plot No. 6 in the plan thereof and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward G. No. 6297, 698 and sub No. 2, and Street Nos. 186-187 A, and bounded on or towards the North by passage marked brown on the said plan on or towards the South by the property of Dharsey Maneck, on or towards the East property of Dharsey Maneck, and partly by the said property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 3, and on or towards the West by passage used in common by the owner and occupiers of this Lot as also by the owner of property on the west side thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Auctioneers, Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the said Receivers, at their Office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, where plan of the properties can be seen.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Marble Hall," Colaba, near the Railway Station, and next to the Park House, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, large dining-table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites, drawing-room-cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Fitzgerald Johnson, Esq., of Messrs. David, Sassoon and Co., and others.

The property of another Gentleman :—

One rubber-tyred elegant cabriolet by L. Fulker and Sons, in excellent condition.

One handsome strong English mare with harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in charge Harbour Branch extension G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo. sell by Publice Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the north side of Gunpowder Road, Mazagon.

Building materials of the two houses bearing Government Nos. 5236, 5237, and 5238, and New Survey Nos. 3703 and 3704.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Borah Bazar Road.

Suit No. 780 of 1911.

Shivlal Chhaganlal.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Devibai, wife of Javerilal Vithaldas and Others.....Defendants.

Under the instructions of Mr. Maganlal Kahandas, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises, on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1913, at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate on the Eastern side of Borah Bazar Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 68 square yards or thereabouts be the same, little, more or less, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 389, New No 5401, Old Survey No. 935, and New Survey No. 9198, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2226, Street Nos. 03-105, and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Bhagwandas Vira, on or towards the East by the Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the South by the house of Vandrawan Lalbhai, and on or towards the West by the house of Cawasjee Nusserwanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th March, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th March.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th March, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Mansions, Cooperage, Fort, opposit the Bandstand, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, rich platedware, mirror back side board, sliding and dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafe Singapore cane furniture, Cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order, 15 stops American organ, Genoa velvet lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped teapoys and tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved teapoys and chiffoniers, rich carpets, tables ornaments, rich engravings, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, Roll-top office table, with master key, marble clock, table and hanging lamps, Singer Sewing Machine, Kodak hand camera, large icebox, and aluminum utensils, etc. The property of G. A. Steel, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1913.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish

FOR

all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY situate on the South side of Bibijan Street, and on the West side of Nagdevi Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dayal Moolji and another, in exercise of the power of the sale given to the Mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of July, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1913, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Krishnaji Bhao Vasudeo is the Fazendar and yearly rent whereof is Rs. 4-8, containing by admeasurement 144 6-9 square yards or thereabouts exclusive of one the gully or passage on the south and west side thereof together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Bibijan Straet and the West side of Nagdevi Street out of Fort, Bombay, in Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 6697 (as stated by Meghji Vullabhdas) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 272, and Street Nos. 310 and 312, and bounded on the North by the aforesaid Bibijan Street, on the East by the aforesaid Nagdevi Street, on the South by a gully or passage which is about two feet and nine inches wide on the East side thereof and about one foot and nine inches on the West side thereof, and beyond it by the house of Vasudeo Balajee, half of which said gully belongs to the premises described herein, and the whole of which said gully is used in common by the occupiers of the premises described herein and of the said house of Vasudeo Balajee, and on the West by a gully or sweeper's passage which is about 5 feet wide on the North side thereof and about 4 feet wide on the South side thereof and beyond which is the house of Nagardass Sabhugdass and forms a part of New Survey No. 2196.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Worlee, near Mahaluxmi.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Parkha Dolla and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Yakoob Ebrahim Sayani, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1907, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock, (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari hill land or ground, of which Varjiwandas Madhavdas is the fazendar, containing by admeasurement 8334 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee side of near Mahaluxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 107 (1), 107 (2), 108, 109, 111, and 112, and Street No. 9, 9 A, 10, 11, 13 and 14, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by the road which leads from Worli to Bombay and partly by the land of Varjiwandas Madhavdas and partly by the land of Damodar Balaji on or towards the West and South by the property of Dr. Muller, and on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Damodar Balaji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office, Oriental Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that ther is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR 27. BOMBAY, MARCH 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	71 7-16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes.	87 3-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	89 3-4	unchgd	
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	83 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 3-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' bence	26 11-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	57 1-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·26 1-2		02 1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2		
do. do. New York	4·87 1-8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of Egypt	5	since	
land Rate ...			
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	4 3-16		1-16
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8		1-3
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8		1-3
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	4 5-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	4 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 13-16 unchgd

Closing tone of silver—Rise claimed by bear covering.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfer on Madras ...Rs. 3,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion...	£36,500 (0) Dec	£ 400,000
Public Deposits.	£26,100,000 Inc	£ 500,000
Other Deposit .	£11,700,000 Inc	£ 600,000
Govt. Securities...	£13 000,000	Unchgd
Other Securities	£16,300,000 Inc	£ 1,200,000
Notes and C ll...	£26,700,000 Dec	£ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm.	Moderate business.
Futures	...	Steady.
Manchester	...	Rather firm.
Total Sales	...	6,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for

Export	...	700 "
Imports	...	1,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6 9-16
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...		9·95 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·67	6·66	6·65	6·62
+05	+05	+05	+05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·57	6·46	6·32	
+05	+06	+05	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·23	6·20	6·18	
+05	+05	+05	

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·04 July 11·95.

New York official Noon call May 12·03 July 11·95.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·19 July 12·20.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	11,000
" Receipts at " last year...	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	4,000
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton	12·70 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 11·95—96

Futures—Month of July 11·86—93

Advanced early on unfavorable weather reports and declined later owing to loags unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ...	12·18—09
Futures month of July ...	12·1!—07
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	Nominal.
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...	37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months	...	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—		London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi	...	37 1-8—1-8
Do Months—	...	May-June

Tone—Quiet.—London—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs.	...	35 1-2+1-8
do Months—April.		
Buyers &c	...	Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb	...	35 5-8—1-8 Mar.-Apr.
do Buyers &c	...	Done.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...	37 5-8 unchgd
Do Months		March-April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs		
88 p.c. ex-ship.	...	49—1-4
Do. Months—	...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—		Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.		
85 p. c. ex-ship	...	52 unchgd
Do. Months—	...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—		Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...	43 3-8—1-8
Do. Months—	...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—		Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...		46 1-2—1-8
Do. Months—	...	March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—		Dunkirk—Done.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta	...	44 unchgd
Do. Months—	...	April-June
Do. London—Done and sellers.—		Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...		41 3-8—1-4
Do. Months—	...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—		Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-14-9+0-1-0 March-April—Hull—Done—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...	9+1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 9 3-4—3-4

March.-April—Done—Sellers—Easier

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...	£79 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...	d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	...	£ 66 1-4+1

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)...	13 6 3-4+3-16.
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady. Not much doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 8 1-4—unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—	April-May—Sellers.

Tone—Very small business doing.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...	9 11 3-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...	May—Sellers.

10 0 1-2 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers

Tone—Quiet. Prices steady.

E & A & Similar Crystal C & F India	14 3 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments...	April-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Qaoutta and Bombay ...	12 3+1 1-2d.
Month of Shipments ...	March—Value.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar—Unchanged—Quiet. Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [28TH MAR. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
12 Boxes Gold Bulns	8,14,500	London	C'tered Bank
31 Boxes Gold Bulns and Sovns	20,69,760 15,000	do do	National Bank
2 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	1,20,000	Aden	do
2 Boxes Gold Bulns	84,480	London	M'cantile Bank
2 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs..	1,50,000	Port Said	do
11 Boxes Gold Bulns and Sovs...	4,87,500 1,57,500	London do	S'tendent P & O Co

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th March 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	434	513 303
B. B. and C. I. Rail'y	63	76,334

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. "	8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady at 1-3 31-32 T. T. 1-4 on Demand and 1-4 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, and demand was obtainable for a time at 1-4 1-32. Some bills were placed at the easier rates offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3d. 31-32
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credits 8 months' sight	...1s. 4d. 1-4
Do. do forward	...1s. 4d. 7-32 June.
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...142 1-2
Shanghai "	...191 1-4
Japan "	...143 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 7-16 for Cash and the near Settlement, and has improved 1-16 during the day closing as under. A fair business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 8 0
1st Settlement	...	" 95 8 0
2nd "	...	" 95 11 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 up both for ready and forward at 26 3-8 and 26 11-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 higher at 57 1-4. The local market opened at 66 1-8 ex-duty for the first settlement and advanced to 66 3-8 during the day, closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian "	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	...	" 66 6 0
1st Settlement	...	" 66 6 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 67 1 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	...	" 75 12 0
1st Settlement March	...	" 75 12 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 76 7 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, allotments were made of 4·60 lakhs Bill and 45·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. respectively, tenders at these rates receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 58·50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 53 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 7th March and comes with the mail of the 14th March brings £380,000 silver, £240,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 2,90,000
Bombay	...	... " 30,000
Madras	...	... " 1,30,000
	Total...	" 4,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th March and comes with the mail of the 21st March brings £20,000 silver and £250,000 bar gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 2,90,000
Bombay	...	... " 10,70,000
Madras	...	... " 2,00,000
	Total...	" 15,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st March and comes with mail of the 28th March brings £90,000 Silver, £180,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 2,60,000
Bombay	...	... " 40,000
Madras	...	... " 2,00,000
	Total...	" 5,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	8,24,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	29,87,000
Sundries	65,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,18,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	2,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	7,40,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	25,15000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	17,23,000
Bullion	.....	51,000
Balance with other Banks.....	.....	3,68 000
Sundries	39,000	.....
Cash	.....	20.60,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts from the 20th to 27th March...	90,742	87,136	+ 3,606
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 27th Mar. 1913 ..	4,793,780	4,734,276	+ 56,504
Shipments from 20th to 27th March			
Europe ...	11,485	8,045	+ 6,440
China ...	60,362	32,563	+ 28,093
Japan ...			
Coast Ports...			
Total...	75,147	46,608	+ 34,539
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 19th Mar. 1913 ...			
Europe ...	217,623	155,635	+ 52,588
China ...	106,383	109,292	— 2,979
Japan ...	508,884	554,050	— 5,166
Coast Ports...	17,188	11,705	+ 511
Total..	749,082	756,092	— 8,014
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	5,01	14,904	— 9,903
China ...			
Japan ..	25,492	31,534	+ 558
Coast Ports..			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 28th Feb., 1913 11,939 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 8th Mar. 1913—6,460 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish..	6,656	227,604	257,349
Central India.	3,385	60,896	101,929
Satsee and Nagur ...	2,948	93,038	79,112
Berar ...	9,006	348,371	433,768
Central Provinces ...	7,186	203,375	303,037
Total Comra.	29,181	943,784	1,175,255
Dholleras ..	4,706	106,231	20,343
Broach ...	29,532	118,847	135,451
Compta and Dharwar ..	3,240	33,376	76,527
Westerns ..	709	38,631	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	2,496	337,635	102,960
Bengals (Raj putana) ..	4,292	88,027	47,274
Sind ..	1,909	101,654	67,893
Persian ..	19	1,418	8,293
American ..	nil	27,238	95,463
Egyptian ..	nil	1,825	872
Other sorts..	50	2,074	9,075
Total ..	76,134	1,790,780	1,784,276

a Or 22,151 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	403,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 27th Mar., 1913 ...	1,790,780
	2,190,780
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 27th Mar. 1913 ...	748,068
	1,442,712
Less Afloat	40,503
	1,402,209
Less Estimated mill consumption	590,000
	812,209
Less up-country by rail ...	18,409
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 28th Mar., 1913	793,800
Difference since last week ...	+13,833

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

On reopening after the holidays the home markets showed an easier tendency but an improvement in the political outlook caused a moderate advance on Tuesday. Telegrams to hand this morning, however, are again easier owing to tired bulls having taken advantage of the rise to liquidate. Severe storms have occurred in America, but the damage therefrom if any can only delay planting operations for a time. Private telegrams received during the week report planting generally from 9 to 14 days later than last year. Possibly this may affect the crop later on, but it is too early yet to cause anxiety, and favourable weather hereafter would remedy any lateness in sowing operations. It has also been too cold for farming operations in parts, but the latest official forecast indicates somewhat warmer weather. Fluctuations are likely on reports of the progress of the New Crop. With regard to old crop, any advance at present is likely to bring liquidation by state bulls.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here on Thursday morning (27th inst) and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures May ...	11·92	11·95	+ ·03
" July ...	11·86	11·86	unchgd
Spot... ...	12·60	12·70	+ ·10
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	12·19	12·18	— ·01
" July ...	12·17

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(*Continued from page 4*)

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in Bombay, during week ended at 5 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	76,134	bales.
Wheat	142,063	cwts
Linseed	10,581	"
Rapeseed	6,003	"
Gingellyseed	28 616	"
Poppyseed	1,955	"
Groundnuts	17,916	"
Castorseed	67,454	"
Rice	116 471	"
Myrabolams	26,312	"
Cottonseed	180	"
Mowraseed	50	"
Gram	15,919	"
Joowar	27.744	"
Maize	191	"
Barley	2,992	"

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been very little business doing in this market. China buyers are holding off, and the tone of the market is weak.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is little business doing in the local market, which continues quiet. The tone of the Manchester market at the close is rather firmer.

GREY GOODS: The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

WHITE GOODS: This market also continues quiet with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS: The market is quiet with a moderate demand.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS: The local market is steady with some improvement in the demand. The home market is quiet.

TURKEY RED PRINTS: The market is very dull.

DHOOTIES: There is a moderate demand locally and the market is steady.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL. The Home market shows a rise of 20s. per ton during the week but there is no change here.

COAL MARKET.

Prices remain steady, sellers maintaining their rates, though there is no business passing.

Approximate quotations :—

	Ready. This year. Rs.	Rs.	Next year. Rs.
Desherghur	19 8	.....	16 8
Withank	.....	21 0	.....
Natal	.....	21 0	.....
Davisons West Hartley	22 12	22 0	
Westphalian	.....	21 0	.....
Jherriah	19 0	.....	.....

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowdrop Brand .....150°	per case.	
American ...	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ..150°		
American ...	"	5 12 2
Crescent Brand ....75°		
Abel A'can ...	"	5 0 2
Devoe's (Ky) Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can ...	"	4 12 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American ...	"	4 12 2
Tiger Brand ... ..125°		
American ...	"	4 12 2
White Camellia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins 125	"	4 4 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins .....125°	"	4 4 0
Elephant Brand	per 8 l gals	
Bulk without tins ..125°	"	3 10 0
	per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins ..125°	"	4 4 0

Strong and advancing.

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 6 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 10 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 4 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 5 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	3 15 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 7 0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	4 13 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions :—

Ex-godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ..	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is steady but unchanged and in some cases rates have declined while in others they have not fluctuated much Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,665; Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 64; Indian Specie Bank are quiet at Rs. 65; Bombay Merchant Bank at Rs. 13; Eastern Bank have declined to Rs. 86 X.D.; In Mill Companie's Ahmedabad advance have declined to Rs. 755; Bombay Cotton to Rs. 250; Century to Rs. 28 1-2 C. D.; Central India's have ruled at and about to Rs. 2,200; Colaba Land and Mill Companie's shares after touching at Rs. 1,410 X.D.; have improved to Rs. 1,420 X.D.; A good lot of Crescent's Mill shares has been placed at Rs. 107 1-2 and 106 1-4; David's have declined to Rs. 482 1-2; Emperor Edward's are quiet at Rs. 510; Edward Sassoon's are weak at Rs. 190; Fazulbhoy's have declined to Rs. 482 1-2; Finlay's to Rs. 262 1-2; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 150; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 760; Luxmi cotton during the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,327 1-2 and later on they have improved to Rs. 1,340 Madhovji Dharamsee Mill shares have dropped to 1,340 X D Maneckjee Petit's have kept at and about Rs. 3,125: New Great Eastern's are quiet at Rs. 250; New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,020; Phoenix at Rs. 147 1-2 Sassoon Spinning at Rs. 850; Standard Mill's have declined to Rs. 1,285; Swan Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 270; Swadeshi's have kept steady at and about 1,715; Textile's are quiet at Rs. 1,425; X D Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 390 and preference shares at Rs. 637 1-2.; In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burma Trading Company are quiet at 585; Bombay S. S. and Tramways Company Limited, ordinary shares at Rs. 184 1-2; and preference shares at Rs. 175 1-2; Bombay Steamer Navigation Company, Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 240; and preference shares at Rs. 275; Shivrajpur have changed hands at Rs. 23xd; Central India mining at Rs. 33; Ramankus at Rs. 4 1-4; Part canning and Land Impt. Company, shares at Rs. 830; Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co. Ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 925; and Preference. shares to Rs. 715; Tata Iron Steel Co. ordinary shares are keeping steady about Rs. 101; differed shares at Rs. 220; and preferred shares at Rs. 176; Treachers are steady at Rs. 465. In press Companies Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 130; New Berars at Rs. 520; New Moffussils at Rs. 85. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantez are unchanged at Rs. 645; Amritsar Pattez are steady at Rs. 137; Tapty Valley at Rs. 585: X.D. Guzerat Railways at Rs. 120; and Central Provinces at Rs. 97. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ... 11,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·70
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 11·9 — 4
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·85— 3
Tone Market at closing Spots. Quiet but steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... Quiet
General Tone of Market :—Advanced on unfavourable weather reports declined later on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar 27.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 12 7 16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·18— 9
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·11— 7
Opening tone of Market— Quiet
Closing tone of Market— .....

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 27.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closing for futures ... Quiet but steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... .
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 sales
Sales on account of export ... 800 do
Total Sales of Surat ... .
Total Day's Imports ... ...
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 995
Mid American at Liverpool ...6·90
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool. G. O. C.

Mar.-Apr.	... 6·67 +5
Apr.-May	... 6·66+5
May-June	... 6·65+5
June-July	... 6·62+5
July-Aug.	... 6·57+6
Aug.-Sept.	... 6·41+1
Sept.-Oct.	... 6·32+5
Oct.-Nov.	... 6·28+5
Nov.-Dec.	... 6·20+5

Manchester Piece goods market—Firm with rather improved enquiry—Fair enquiry for Shirtings. Drooks dull enquiry for Jacconetts medium.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 Tone
Do. Bombay ex hip (per 416lbs) ... Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg ... ... 47 "
Do. La Plata...Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg— ... 41 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet lower tendency
Do. Tendency of the Market— ... ...
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes.. Mar— £ 24 5 0
do ... May-June— £ 23-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total all sat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal...Apl-May.—H mburg... 69 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal ....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ... 49 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Mar-Apl.—Antwerp ... 52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... Nom
Do. Jamba Red—Mar.-Apl. Antwerp .. ... Nom
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Cotton seed. Bombay parcel. Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...£3-13-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Mar.-Apl.—London...40 4 1-2 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Mar.-Apl.—London .. 40 "
Do. Club No. 2...Mar-Apl.—London ...40 4 1-2 "
Do. Choice white Delhi March-Apl.—London— Nom
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Firm
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. ... .
Do do Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 3 7-8 "
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, Mar 27.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 per cent Sellers
F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar 9 10 1-2 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr. 10 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apr. ...13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Apl.-May—13 1 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India . Mar.-Apl. 12 7 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India...Apl.-May 12 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Quiet
Mauritius Crystals ...Mar. 12 1 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Mar.-Apr. 13 9 3-4 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Apl.-May...13 10 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet

LONDON, Mar. 27.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl... 13 9	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ...June. 11 3	
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec. 11 10 1-2	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Mar.-Apl.... 12 10 1-2	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June 11 4 1-2	
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 12	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Mar.-Apl.... 13 1 1-2	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June.. 12 3	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 12	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Mar.-Apl.... 12 4 1-2	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta June .. 12 4 1-2	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 12 1 1-2	
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... } Quiet and unchanged	

LONDON, Mar. 27.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	61 5 0
" Best English Selected.	71 0 0
" Braziers	77 10 0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm
Hard Spelter	20 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ..	212 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	7 0 0
Gal'd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B l, p.c F O B L'pool	11 17 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 4 0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 6 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	4 1 3
Lead Pig English	16 7 6
Tone of steel Market	...
Silver, Spot	26 3-8
" 2 months hence ...	26 11-16
" Tone of Market— ...	Firm
Tendency for higher prices.	

LONDON, Mar. 27.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	26 3-8
Silver 2 months	26 11-16
" Closing Tone of Market—	Firm
" Tendency, etc., of the Market	Tendency for higher prices.
Rentes 3 per cent	£ 88
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 74 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 89 3-4
Sterling loan	£ 89 3-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ..	£ 75 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..	£ 63 1-4
Bar Gold per oz ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.	
Closing Tone of Finance Market—Firm	
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs ...	25 29
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87 1-4
Interest day to day loans ...	4 5-8
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-4

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 27.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000 Bales.
Tone of Market	... Quiet.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool	G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·67	6 65
Apl.-May ...	6·66	6·64
May-June ...	6·65	6·63
June-July ..	6·62	6·60
July-Aug....	6·57	6·55
Aug.-Sept...	6 46	6·44
Sept.-Oct....	6·33	6·30
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·23	6·21
Nov.-Dec....	6·20	6·18

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, March 26.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ...	£ 5,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 22nd March 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£25,338,514
Excess over Budget estimate ...	£ 326,486

a Of this sum £7,960,280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. write from Manchester, on 13th March, 1913, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,393,330	1,173,980
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	1,310 780	1,066,720
American deals Spinners for the week	2 3,000	413,000
American into sight for the week	170,000	314,000
American into sight for the season	11,894,000	13,619,000
Receipts at American Ports	8,435,000	10,276,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,45 ,000	5,871,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,910,000	4,611,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton... ...	385,000	372,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton... ...	135,000	135,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	123,000	62,000

A week ago American Cotton at Liverpool had declined on three days together, and decline continued on three more successive days to 6.48d current month and 6.74d Spot the gradual but show daily fall on prices being regarded as perhaps at last the beginning of a larger decline.

On the 11th inst., however the decline was arrested, and an advance at Liverpool recorded of 4 points—Cotton at New York dropped from 12.78 cents on the 6th inst. to 12.40 cents by the 10th inst., and steadied itself again; the improvement appeared to emanate from Liverpool, where there was a better tone, and with the hardening "shorts were reported covering—the sales were small, however and Spinners' enquiries did not cause the advance—the improvement although slight was reported by Liverpool as of great value to the market in general, the recent apathy of Spinners having been much to blame for the depression of the futures Market and the inaction of speculators.

Prices in this market for Yarns and Textiles are not much effected by the drop of a few points in Cotton, but such changes as occur are in the Buyers' favour to the extent roughly of 1 1-2 say, and if the decline is resumed again, there will be more chance of procuring further advantages with firm offers.

The political and other influences on the trade of this district and the cotton world are mixed this week to the good we have the agreement of the Balkan Allies to accept the decision of the Great Powers as the terms of peace as suggested by Turkey, the Allies to prosecute the War and to receive consideration in the settlement for contingent victories, we have also the decision of both Russia and Austro-Hungary to demobilize their Armies on each other's frontiers; from the American States reports are of favourable weather for preparation, and of estimates of a considerable increase in the Cotton area this season; on the reverse side the trouble between the Masters and Operatives on the subject of bad Cotton is not settled, some dozen spinning Mills will be stopped in a few days, the Operatives having given notice, and then our big Markets in India shew signs of being overdone, which means a slackening of demand up to the next S. W. Monsoon 3 months hence. India, Dealers are already apparently settled in the opinion it is better not to buy more until they can secure their shipments for next November and forward, and possibly at a decline in prices.

The Board of Trade returns for February, show increases in the shipments of grey Cloth of 70 million yards, while the Yardage in printed goods is less; the balance shows an increase in all kinds of Cotton Textiles of 14 million yards-Cotton Yarns decreased considerably compared with same month last year-the total increase in value of Imports was £6,759,529.

Our market is quiet all round, so many adverse circumstances are just now affecting us, viz: the delay of shipments to the near Eastern Markets, money difficulties there, the slowness of Egypt to work round, tight money there, in India and other places, the disturbing element in a rapid and considerable fall in silver, the failure so far of the six-power loan to China etc. Liverpool American advanced 5 points again yesterday and the quotation to-day is as quoted above, so again Cotton has shown inherent firmness and elasticity and the prophesied decline is again postponed.

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ..	500	500	yr. 10	75	
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110	
Bear Mfg ...	200	200	...	125	
Bombay Cotton Mg ...	50	50	40	250	
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	750	
Bombay United ..	250	250	Nil	37½	
Century ..	100	100	3	280	
Central India ...	500	500	70	2 05	
China ...	1000	1000	...	07½	
Cahe Silk ...	500	500	20	440½	
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1420	
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	4 0	
Connaught ..	300	300	..	175	
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 10	7·5	
Crescent ...	100	100	4	107½	
Currimbhoy ..	100	1000	...	105½	
Crown ...	500	500	20	600	
Daud ...	450	250	10	45½	
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	510	
Empress ...	500	500	...	160	
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	190	
Fazulbhoy ...	200	250	...	484½	
Framji Petit ...	1000	1 00	25	1700	
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	3624	
God Mohur ..	500	500	yr. 20	490	
Hindustan ..	1000	1000	25	6 5½	
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420	
Hyderabad ..	1000	1000	40	1200	
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	50	
Indian Mfg ...	100	1000	...	500	
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850	
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205½	
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	148	
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450	
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250	
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680	
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1320	
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	760	
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...	
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1500	000	yr 100	1345	
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2120	
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1345	
Manekji Petit ..	1000	1000	50	3120	
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	3250	
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50	
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...	
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100	
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	250	
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	20	1000	
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	147	
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200	
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100	
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	850	
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr 35	420	
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900	
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	75	
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1285	
Sun ...	250	2 0	Nil	117½	
Swan...	250	270	70	270	
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1715	
Textile	500	00	0	1425	
Vishnu Cotton O do	500	50	Nil	390	
Western India ...	1000	500	Nil	637½	
		000	25	622	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	3 p c	135	
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20 5	"	12½	
Bamanhua	10	10	"	4	
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c	28	
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	95	
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	68	
Bombay Burma Trading Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	585	
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co. Ld. O.	£ 0	£10	Nil	184½	
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c	175½	
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p. c.	20	
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	20	165	
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c	...	
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	2 0	260	7-8	240	
Do. do. P.	250	270	6	275	
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	33	
Delhi Flour	200	100	10	120	
Empire of I. L. A...	500	10 30	p c	300	
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	205	
Josts Fans Sup. Co	10	50	10 p c.	50	
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	14	
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115	
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101	
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p. c.	...	
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	72	
Napier Hotel Co ...	100	100	...	...	
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	330	
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6	
Phillips and Co ...	50	40	10 p.c.	35	
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	835	
Shivrajpur Sy. etc.	10	10	...	10½d	
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	90	
Sounly and Co ...	100	100	...	20	
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	1 0¼	
Ld P.	80	80	...	23½	
Tapti Valley Ry Co.	150	150	...	176	
Thacker and Co ...	5	50	30 p. c	2 2	
Telephone Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	6½	
Tramway and Co ..	500	500	yr. 30	43½	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi) .	1000	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Dawnpore..	200	200	6 p c	124
Broach City	500	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	110
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpur Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mhuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	247½
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	800
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	817½
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	15	14	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	45 d
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	37xd
Bhadh Light Ry Ld (Mirpur Khas....				
Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	135
Do. Mirpur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	58 xd
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	135
Central Provinces.	25		"	97
Great Railway ...	100		"	120

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Bals.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	150	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ..	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	160
Bank of India ..	100	50	6 "	64
Bank of Bengal ..	500	500	14 "	170
Bank of Madras ..	500	500	12 "	140
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	71½
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Back ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		20
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ..	£20	£20	15 p c	£0
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·0	8 "	£2½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£2½
Hongkong & Shanghai ... Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.12	£ 4	£3
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS

The Viceroy will spend some time in camp during his stay in the Dun.

It is intended shortly to form a Delhi Construction Committee, in view to work being undertaken on the southern site.

The Sawbwa of Hispaw (Northern Shan States), who has been on a visit to Europe, is expected in Rangoon by the previous steamer "Leicestershire" on 19th April next.

Application from the Ruling Chiefs for the allotment of land for houses in new Delhi are now reaching the Government of India.

The fifth session of the All-India S. S. Jain Conference will be held at Secunderabad, (Deccan), on the 12th, 13th and 14th April, 1913.

The members of the Punjab Club entertained Justice Robertson of the Punjab Chief Court on the night of the 27th inst., at a farewell dinner. Sir Louis Dane presided.

Miss Mungle, of the Church of Scotland Woman's Association for Foreign Missions, who but recently returned to Calcutta from furlough, has been compelled again to return to Scotland, owing to persistent ill-health.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that the Amir is likely to leave Jellalabad for Kabul, before the middle of April. The move will, as usual, depend upon weather conditions; a cool spring in Jellalabad may throw the date of departure later.

In consequence of the collision outside Aligarh, on Tuesday morning, the main line of the East Indian Railway remained blocked by the wreckage all Wednesday, trains having to be taken round by a diversion. The Kalka Howrah mail, which should have reached Allahabad at 1-40 p. m. on Wednesday afternoon did not get in till towards 8 in the evening, while other traffic from the Punjab was proportionately delayed.

The annual report of the agricultural work in Sind, for the year 1911-12 by Mr. G. S. Henderson, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind, is a record of energetic progress along many lines of experiment, research and demonstration. It shows that a good deal of valuable knowledge is being accumulated and that some of it is being successfully diffused. The scale of the departmental activities is, of course, limited by the available financial resources, which are modest. The time for bold expansion will surely come, and the hope may be that a time of departmental opulence will come also. Like other branches of the Administration in Sind, the Agricultural Department has at present to show how well it can do on short commons.

Two well-known business personalities in Calcutta, are on the eve of their departure home. They are Messrs. R. H. A. Grosson of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., and Arthur Preston of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. Mr. Grosson has been a prominent figure in sporting as well as in business circles during the past twenty years, and has enjoyed a very large and well-deserved measure of popularity in both. One of his last exploits, by the way, was to bag a tiger in Assam, while on a shoot with his father-in-law, Sir Archdal Earle, the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Government of Siam is now grappling with the opium problem, though being left a free hand, it is apparently in no great hurry to find a solution. The Government's intention is to gradually reduce the use of opium in Siam, but at present an important part of the revenue is derived from the drug and nothing drastic can be done, until other sources of revenue are provided to take its place. At the Shanghai Opium Conference, Siam's delegates agreed to make representations to their Government to influence it to gradually suppress the consumption of opium within its boundaries. Siam was quite willing to do this, but no agreements have been made as to the quantity of opium Siam may purchase or as to the time she may take to carry out her policy. She is left an absolutely free hand.

Mr. D. M. Weigel proposes to manufacture sugar from sweet toddy in Ceylon on an extensive scale. Mr. Weigel's idea is that palm sugar can be manufactured from sweet toddy at a price which will revolutionise the industry. He has carried out experiments, which he states have been entirely successful, with the result, he says, that he has interested a number of local men in the scheme who have guaranteed sufficient capital to give it a fair trial. A syndicate has been formed, comprising five wealthy Ceylonese, three prominent European gentlemen, and Mr. Weigel himself.

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It was announced at Crewe on March 10, that when the King and Queen visit the Borough on April 21, they will drive to the Cheshire Dairy Institute at Worleston. The King will receive an address at Crewe Station from the Cheshire County Council as well as from the Crewe Corporation.

In the House of Lords, on March 11, on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it was agreed to issue a return relating to Church property in Wales. The Marquess of Crewe announced that there would be no Government business before March 28, and except for some formal business on Monday, he understood that it would suit the convenience of all if they adjourned until March 28.

In the House of Commons, the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed, Mr. Hayes Fisher moving an amendment expressing regret that the Government showed no intention to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation in favour of a large increase in the subventions from national funds in aid of local expenditure upon national services, or to fulfil the expectations of relief to local taxation held out in connection with the Budget of 1909. Mr. Lloyd George, who took part in the debate, recognised the urgency of the problem, which however, was only one of a number of problems with which the the Government had to deal. The question should be dealt with comprehensively, and it should be a special object to secure that local expenditure should be more effective and economical that it was at present. Sir A. Cripps, Mr. H. W. Foster, and several other private members took part in the discussion, and the amendment was defeated by 224 against 123. The subject of local taxation continued to occupy attention upon another amendment moved by Mr. Royds. The debate on the Address was adjourned.

Major the Hon. G. F. Stanley has been appointed by Mr. Bonar Law to fill the vacancy in the Opposition Whips' room.

The Labour Party of East Birmingham have decided to oppose Mr. Steel-Maitland at the next election. Mr. George Shann has been adopted by the executive of the party, and his name is now to be submitted to the general body.

The York branch of the National Labour Party has decided to invite Mr. H. H. Schlosser, barrister-at-law, the standing counsel of the Labour Party, to become their candidate at the next General Election.

It is announced that Mr. George Lansubry the late member, has been unanimously adopted as candidate for Bow and Bromley by the Poplar Labour Representation Association.

The Estimates for 1913-14 for the three Revenue Departments—Customs and Excise, Inland Revenue, and Post Office—and for Education, Science, and Art (Civil Service Estimates, Class IV.), Foreign and Colonial Services (Class V.) Non-Efective and Charitable Services (Class VI.), and Miscellaneous (Class VII.) have been issued. The following table gives the net estimated expenditure and the net estimated decrease or increase in each case:—

Department or Class.	Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Customs and Excise	2,484,750	13,850	—
Inland Revenue	2,044,180	148,100	—
Post Office	24,365,840	5 6,8 0	—
Education, Science, and Art	19,644,930	—	35,423
Foreign and Colonial Services	1,511,349	—	62*,419
Non-Effective and Charitable Services	806,675	—	7,989
Miscellaneous	290,074	—	100,625
Total	51,144,798	63,684	—

The increase in Customs and Excise includes £ 95,2091, for salaries, and that in Inland Revenue £75,722, for salaries, and £17,000, for travelling expenses in connection with the Land Valuation Office. The Post Office estimates show an increase of £513,505, for metropolitan establishments, and of £670,200, for provincial establishments, mainly relating to the Post Office telephone service; but against this there is a decrease of £630,000, for the National Telephone Company's staff (administrative and operative). The Diplomatic and Consular Services have been allotted £46,316, more than in the previous year, but the Colonial Services expenditure is decreased by £663,606, including £90,000, less for Northern Nigeria, £ 398,500 less for British East Africa, and £135,000, less for Uganda.

The Civil Service Estimates, Class I. (Public Works and Buildings), and Class II. (Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments), for the year ending March 31, were issued on March 12. The total amount asked for is £8,001,271, being an increase of £212,447. for salaries and expenses of Civil departments, and a decrease of £249,299, for public works and buildings, or a net decrease of £36,852, compared with the grants for 1912-13 in the Appropriation Act. A sum of £2,475, is asked for the provision of stained-glass windows for the Great Hall of Justice at the Hague as this country's contribution to the Palace of Peace. The increase of £212,447, in the salaries and expenses of Civil Departments includes £117,9657 apportioned to the Stationery and Printing Department. The pointing and the paper for public departments is estimated to cost £136,000 more than in the previous year, but there is an estimated saving of £16,000 for binding for the public departments and of £15,000, for printing paper, etc., for the two Houses of Parliament. The Board of Agriculture is allowed new votes of £45,000 for tuberculosis in cattle, £15,500 for cattle-testing stations, and £22,000 for the improvement of live stock, while on the other hand there is a reduction of £20,000 in the grant in aid of the Small Holdings Account £50,000 is again allowed for the Secret Service.

The account of the gross revenue and expenditure, in the telegraph and telephone services for the year ended March 31, 1912, shows that the gross amount received by the Post Office, in respect of telegrams, telephone rentals, and fees, private wire rentals, special wire rentals, &c., was £6,595,673. 3s. 10d. From this has to be deducted £761,42517 s. 3 1-2 d. payable chiefly to cable companies and foreign countries, leaving a net sum of £ 5,833,247 6s. 6 1-2 d. To this is added £231,963 18 s. 5 d. received for royalties payable by the National Telephone Company and other licensees, and £ 75,230, as the value of telegraph and telephone services performed for other public departments without remuneration, making a total revenue of £6,110,441 4 s. 11 1-2 d, and leaving a balance of expenditure over receipts of £796,455 15 s. 1-2 d.

The measure foreshadowed in the King's Speech "for the further restriction of the industrial employment of children" is understood to be a Bill on the lines of Mr. A. C. Beck's Bill of last year on street trading. This proposed to raise the age limit for street trading from eleven to eighteen years for girls and to seventeen years for boys, subject to the provision that the local authorities should be allowed to make by-laws reducing the limit to fifteen years to meet hard cases. Mr. Beck proposed that no license should be refused on the ground of poverty or general bad character. The proposals in what is known as the Half-timers' Bill, introduced by Mr. Runciman in 1911, will, it is supposed, from part of the Government's educational scheme.

The ballot for private members' Bills, which can be debated on six Fridays between Easter and Whitsuntide, was taken on March 12, and also for private members' motions, for which some Wednesday evenings will be available. The following is the list:—(1) Mr. Ginnel, a Bill dealing with the housing of Irish labourers. (2) Mr. Sandys, a Bill to provide for compulsory service in the Territorial Force. (3) Sir R. Baker, the Housing of the Working Classes Bill as introduced last year by Sir A. Boscawen. (4) Mr. W. Pearce, a Bill to extend the hours of parliamentary and local Government elections. (5) Mr. Glanville, a bill to extend the hours of polling in London elections from 7 p.m. to 10. to take all pollings on Saturdays, and to make London one borough, with a clerk of the County Council as chief returning officer. (6) Sir F. Low and (7) Mr. Fletcher who have not yet made their choice.. (8) Mr. Pretyman, the Cottage Homes Bill (9) Mr. Cowan, a Bill or a resolution dealing with devolution, with special reference to Scotland. Lower down on the list come Mr. Staveley-Hill with a Merchandise Marks Bill, Sir H. Norman, with the Acquisition of Land Bill, and Sir P. Magnus, a Medical Officers' Superannuation Bill. The Labour Party have drawn a blank and so have woman suffragists, who must now rely on the facilities promised by the Government.

A well-informed correspondent writes to the 'Morning Post":—What has come to be known as "Mr. Lloyd George's Committee on the Land" will have its report ready at the end of May. It is now being considered in its final form. The members of the "Land Tax Group," such as Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., and Mr. Wedgwood, M. P., will probably be sadly disappointed at the contents of the report. There will be in it no endorsement of confiscatory land taxation, nor even any suggestion of additional land taxation.

Five militant suffragettes attempted on March 10, to throw petitions into the State coach, in which the King and Queen were being driven to Westminster for the opening by his Majesty of the new session of Parliament. They chose as their point of attack the part of the Mall nearly opposite St. James's Palace and Marlborough House, where a dense crowd had collected, kept in position by lines of police and Guards. Each of the women had in her possession a copy of a petition, which was in the form of a roll, decorated with ribbons of the suffragist colours. Just as the royal carriage, a minute or two after leaving Buckingham Palace, had reached the spot, the women made a rush forward. A number of the bystanders and policemen, however, caught some of them just as they were passing through the line of Guards, who were keeping the route, but one or two of them succeeded in getting in close proximity to the carriage. The King and Queen turned their heads in the direction from which the disturbance came, but paid no particular attention, and the procession passed on. The women were arrested and taken to Cannon Row Police Station.

Active hostility to suffragists was again shown at openair meetings in various parts of London on March 9. In Hyde Park, at Hampstead Heath, and on Wimbledon Common many suffragist speakers had difficulty in obtaining a hearing, and eventually the meetings broke up in disorder. In each instance the police had to protect the women from the hostile members of the audience.

Saunderton Station, between High Wycombe and Princess Risborough, on the Great Western line, was burned to the ground early on March 10. The station was locked up at 10.20 P. M., and the fire was seen by a cottager near at hand after it had taken firm hold, about one o'clock. A large motor car with three women was seen near the station after midnight. According to the police, the building was fired in more than one place, and one of the windowframes had an appearance suggesting that the window had been blow out by some explosive rather than burnt out. The brigade were successful in preventing any damage to the permanent way, but a number of goods trains were greatly delayed. Much indignation is expressed in the neighbourhood at the outrage.

The Home Office on March 13, issued the following:—Margaret James, who was sentenced on Feb. 4 to, six months' imprisonment for breaking windows, was released to-day from Holloway Prison. She is epileptic and a cripple. For the last five days she has refused food, and, owing to her physical defects, it has not been considered advisable to resort to forcible feeding. In these circumstances, as further detention would inevitably result in death, the Home Secretary decided to advice the remission of the remainder of her sentence.

Many supporters of the Government are seriously perturbed at the growing opposition to the Welsh Church Bill. The campaign in Lancashire exceeds the campaign of last year in volume and vigour. Thirteen great meetings have already been held, and these are to be followed within the coming month by a still larger number of gatherings. Without exception, the meetings held hitherto have been overflowing and have been marked by intense enthusiasm. All the great industrial centres in turn are to demonstrate against the Bill. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the campaign is its detachment from party politics. A great meeting at Chorley was addressed by Mr. W. R. Campion, M. P. for Lewes, but up to the present he is the only parliamentarian who has been impressed into the service.

The Committee of the Athenæum Club on March 11, elected the following gentlemen under the provisions of Rule II. of the club, which empowers the annual election by the committee of a certain number of persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services":—Mr. Dugald Clerk, DSc., F.R.S.; the Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Paul's; and Mr. G. Geoffrey Robinson.

The more the polling for the London County Council is examined, remarks the Morning Post, the greater does the Municipal Reform victory appear. Five out of every nine electors who voted gave their support to the Municipal Reformers. The number of votes given to each of the respective parties is set but below:—Municipal Reform, 474,200, Progressive 444,200, Labour 20,600, Socialist 4,800, Independent 1,800; total 845,600. There are just over 800,000 electors on the registers. In fifty-eight divisions the electors had two votes each, and in one division (the City) they had four. The polling shows that over fifty two per cent. of the electorate voted, as against fifty-one per cent. three years ago. Six years ago fifty-five per cent voted. the Municipal Reformers then having a majority of forty of the elected Councillors. This again bears out the maxim that the greater the percentage of voters, the greater the Municipal Reform victory. With a fifty five per cent. poll the Reformers had a majority of forty, with a fifty-two per cent poll they have got a majority of sixteen, and three years ago when fifty-one per cent. voted, they had a majority of only two. All the Progressive victories gained before 1907, were on polls of less than fifty per cent. In 1904, the poll was 4·57 per cent.

The following were the six nominees of the Municipal Reform Party for the Aldermanic vacancies on the London County Council:—Mr Cyril Jackson, Mr. W. Hunt, Sir Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Sir George Goldie, and Lord Chelmsford (ex-Governor of New South Wales). The other four vacancies have been offered to the Progressives.

Information reached the Hendon Aerodrome on March 9, that M. Marty, who left Paris on Friday, in a Caudron biplane with Mr. A. Ramsay, son of Sir William M. Ramsay, as passenger, had been 'held up" under the new regulations issued last week by the Home Secretary. Coastguards at Dover, seeing the biplane approaching, signalled inland, and when the airman and his passenger landed at Adisham, they were questioned by the police. The pilot and Mr. Ramsay had to give their names and addresses and furnish the particulars asked for. The police then expressed themselves as satisfied, and the journey was resumed, but another descent had to be made at Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, to remedy a defect. M. Marty is bringing the biplane to a purchaser in this country.

The Hackney Show, which came to an end on March 7, has been a successful one, and the attendances on the second and third days must have been most satisfactory. At the annual meeting some gloomy remarks were made as to the future of the breed, but as long as there are plenty of foreign buyers so long will hackneys be bred, and high prices paid for the best of them. Year after year more pure bred hackneys are to be seen at the meets of the Four-in-Hand and Coaching Clubs in Hyde Park, though driving for pleasure is not pursued as it was before the motorcar was fashioned.

A Parliamentary paper, issued on March 7, gave the reasons of the Lords for insisting on various amendments to the Scottish Temperance Bill disagreed to by the House of Commons. On the subject of disinterested management, the Lords gave as their reason:—"Because the principle of disinterested management is approved by an important body of opinion in Parliament and in Scotland, and the people of Scotland ought to have the option under the Bill of adopting disinterested management where they think fit."

The liners left the Clyde on March 8, with nearly 2,000 passengers for Canada and the United States. The Anchor liner "Caledonia" left for New York, the Allan liner "Ionion" for Halifax and Boston, and the Donaldson liner "Athenia" for St. John, N. B., each with some 600 passengers, mostly emigrants. The shipping companies report heavy bookings, and the probability is that last year's figurer will be easily beaten.

It is proposed to erect in Edinburgh, a winter garden with accommodation for, at least, 1,000 people. The site mentioned is at the west end of Princes Street Gardens.

Seven men were killed and nine injured by an explosion of guncotton on March 10, at Noble's Dynamite Works, Ardeer, Ayrshire. Six of the victims were killed outright, and the seventh died in the evening in Glasgow Royal Infirmary. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained, though decomposition of the explosive is suggested. According to an official report, the disaster occurred in a "stove" or building in which guncotton is dried. The explosion communicated itself to three other similar buildings, and all four were completely wrecked. The explosion is one of the most severe that have occurred at Ardeer, both in respect of the loss of life and injury which attended it, and also as regards the radius over which its effects were felt. Reports of alarm and damage done came from towns in Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire. Nobel's works cover a large tract of standy ground, extending from the factory and offices at Stevenston to the mouth of the river Irvine at Irvine Harbour, and the explosion occurred at a point almost two miles from the offices and about half a mile from the company's wharf on the river Garnock.

A fatal explosion occurred on March 10, at the works of the Bonnyrigg Silica, and Fireclay Company, Bonnybridge, near Falkirk. Two men, William Hogan and Alexander Miskimming, were thawing explosives preparatory to their being used in mines, when one which Hogan was holding went off. He was instantaneously killed, but Miskimming escaped with slight injuries.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia leave Halifax for England, in the Empress of Britain, on March 22. Their Royal Highness will be accompanied by Miss Pelly, Miss Adams, Major Worthington, Capt. Bulkeley, Capt. Buller, and the Hon. G. E. Boscawen.

Mr. Bryce visited Ottawa, on March 8, and paid a farewell visit to the Duke of Connaught. In an address before the Canadian Club, he emphasised the fact that a large part of his work at Washington, was connected with Canada. Nine out of thirteen treaties signed during his term as Ambassador affected the Dominion.

A feature of the debate in the Dominion House of Commons on the Canadian Government's proposal for a gift of three Dreadnoughts to the Imperial Navy, has been a series of attacks by Liberal speakers on Mr. Churchill, because of his letter to Mr. Borden, expressing the opinion that it would be unwise at present for the Dominion to embark on a policy of naval construction in Canada. Before the production of Mr. Churchill's letter almost every Liberal speaker quoted from the First Lord's speech before the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights in London last May, when he advocated the construction of natives by the overseas Dominions. They now claim that Mr. Churchill has changed his mind because of a compact entered into between the Borden Ministry and himself for the Dominion to embark on a permanent policy of contributions to the Imperial Navy.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The battle cruiser "New Zealand" arrived at Durban, on March 7. A party of nine officers and fifty men left for Johannesburg, to spend three days there as the guests of the municipality.

In the House of Assembly on March 7, Sir D. P. de Villiers Graff, Minister without portfolio, but until recently Minister of Posts, moved the ratification of the Government's mail and freight contracts. He paid a tribute to the assistance given by the British Post Office, and said he found the present Union-Castle management infinitely more reasonable than the former company. He gave Sir Owen Philipps credit for the enterprising manner in which he had met the situation.

AUSTRALIA.

Lord Chelmsford, outgoing Governor of New South Wales, was entertained on March 8, by the State Government at a farewell banquet at Parliament House. Proposing the toast of the guest, the Premier said he hoped the Imperial Government would recognise Lord Chelmsford's high qualifications and would appoint him the next Governor General.

A Reuter telegram, from Melbourne, dated March 11, says:—"Lady Scott left for England to-day on board the P. & O. steamer "Medina." There was no formal leave-taking, but a number of friends brought floral offering to the vessel."

NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominions Commission has concluded its sittings at Wellington. The evidence has been interesting and valuable especially with regard to the serious lack of labour for agricultural and manufacturing purposes. Women, boys, and domestic servants are particularly needed.

JAMAICA.

The new Governor, Sir William Manning, was sworn in on March 7. Although there was no organised demonstration, the assembled crowds cheered as he drove through the city. In answering the address of the magistrates, he expressed his intention of doing everything in his power to develop the colony.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

In addition to raising the term of service with the colours to three years, the new Army Bill increases the period of service in the three branches of the reserves by two years. At present the French soldier serves two years with the colours; he then belongs for eleven years to the reserve of the Active Army, for six years to the Territorial Army, and finally for six years to the reserve of the Territorial Army. When the Bill becomes law he will serve three years with the colours and will belong for eleven years to the reserve of the Active Army, for seven years to the Territorial Army, and for a further seven years to the reserve of the Territorial Army. The total period of liability to service with thus be raised from twenty-five to twenty-eight years.

The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphed on March 11:—M. Daeschner, Acting Councillor of Embassy and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, who was recently Chef de Cabinet to M. Poincare at the French Foreign Office, has been appointed French Minister in Lisbon. M. de Fleuriau, first Secretary in London, succeeds M. Daeschner here, and M. Sabatier, third secretary in London, is transferred to St. Petersburg. M. Roger Cambon, of the Foreign Office, is appointed secretary of Embassy in London.

The Chamber of Duputies on March 7 passed the Bill ratifying the French Spanish Treaty with regard to Morocco concluded at Madrid on No. 27.

An explosion of gas followed by fire occurred on March 9 at a cinematograph display in an inn at Vervins. During the panic which ensued, out of the audience of 120 persons only about forty escaped uninjured. Seven of the injured have since died.

GERMANY.

President Poincare has telegraphed to the Emperor William expressing his condolences on the occasion of the disaster to destroyer S. 178 and sympathy with the relations of the drowned. The Emperor has replied with a telegram of thanks on behalf of himself and the German Navy.

The 100th anniversary of the War of Liberation was celebrated on March 10 throughout the German Empire. The Emperor William in inspecting the troops of the Berlin garrison made a stirring appeal to the army to imitate the example of the heroes of 1813.

SPAIN.

The Provincial Council elections, which were held on March 9, have resulted in the return of 194 Liberals, 123 Conservatives, thirteen Carlists, fourteen Regionalists, thirty-one Republicans and one Socialist. Although the Liberals gained seats nearly everywhere, the two rich provinces of Biscay Navarre and defeated all the Liberal candidates. In Madrid although eighty per cent of the municipal employees voted Republican, the Liberal candidates were generally returned.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duchess Tatiana the second daughter of the Czar has contracted typhoid fever. She has been moved to Tsarskoe Selo and has borne the journey well. Her condition is satisfactory.

King George has addressed a personal message of congratulation to the Czar on the occasion of the Romanoff Tercentenary, and the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, gave verbal expression to his Majesty's sentiments at the reception held for the Diplomatic Corps at the Winter Palace on March 7.

The Tercentenary celebrations concluded on March 9 with a State banquet at the Winter Palace, in the course of which a salute of fifty-one guns was fired in honour of their Majesties and a salute of thirty-one guns in honour of the Czarevitch and the other members of the imperial family. The Emir of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva persented and received valuable gifts. The feature of the ceremonies on March 8 was the reception of peasant deputation by the Czar at the Palace.

GUATEMALA.

A telegram to the "New York Herald" from Guatemala says that the destruction of the town of Guajiniguilapa by earthquake has been confirmed. Nearly 100 school children perished, being entombed under the falling school-houses.

JAPAN.

A serious conflagration occurred in the business, quarter of Yokohama on March 7 and destroyed the exchange, a number of silk factories and go-downs and 250 other buildings. The damage is estimated at 1,500,000 yen (150,000£).

CHINA.

The "Times" of March 8 states:—Our Pekin correspondent, writing on Feb. 18, says that the Chinese authorities are making great efforts to uproot the poppy crops now growing, and he believes that their efforts will be rewarded with considerable success. It is not correct, he says, to say that the production of opium is increasing. What is true is that production increased at a bound when the revolution broke out. But the crop now showing above the ground is being destroyed, though less completely in some provinces than in others.

PERSIA.

The Persia Committee held a meeting at the house of Commons on March 12. The following resolution was unanimously carried, and will be sent to Sir Edward Grey:—This meeting of members of Parliament and others invites the serious attention of his Majesty's Government to the grave and critical state of affairs in Persia and, in particular, to the repeated attempts to overthrow the established constitutional form of government and to restore the ex-Shah with the countenance of the the parties to the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907. It assures his Majesty's Government of support in making good the pledges given to the Persian Government, as established by the Constitution, at the time of the signature of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, and in facilitating the summoning of the Mejliss in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. It urges his Majesty's Government to procure the withdrawal of the Russian troops, whose continued presence, in spite of the as urances received by his Majesty's Government that this was a purely temporary measure, prolongs the unrest in Persia, provokes disturbances, prevents the collection of revenue, and undermines the authority of the Persian Government.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

PHARAOH'S SURGEON.

Dr. F. M. Sandwith, lecturing at Kensington Town Hall yesterday, said the first surgeon, of whom he could find any record, lived in the fifth Egyptian dynasty and must have been Court doctor to the Pharaoh Sohura, some 4,000 years before Christ.

The first surgical implements of which we know anything were splints found in the Nubian desert. It one place a graveyard was found, and here were remains of bodies, with fractured limbs that had been set with bark splints. One was a right thigh-bone that had been broken, and was still held in position by a workmanlike splint and bandages. All the knots were true reef-knots, and the wrapping showed how the stripes of palm-fibre cloth were set just as a good surgeon would set them nowadays, so as to use the full strength of the fabric. In other cases, bodies were found with compound fractures, where the broken ends of the bone had broken through the skin. Death seems to have come to them very quickly after an accident of this kind, for no trace of healing of the bones is to be found.

PLATFORM HABIT.

The Lord Advocate has one very interesting little habit, says the "Manchester Guardian." While his own argument was developed without the slightest dependence on paper, he was very precise in veryfying his quotations from Mr. Law's and other opponents' speeches. As he approached the point for making the quotation his right hand machanically sought his left-hand breast pocket and produced at the psychological moment a small card on which the quotition was written or pasted. When he had read it, his left hand as mechanically transferred it to the opposite pocket. This happened so regularly that at last one got to know by the movement of the hand when the next quotation was coming, and those of the 95 Club men who have their own tricks of speech seemed higly interested in the Lord Advocate's. For a native of Glasgow he has little of the Scottish accent—except when he speaks with extra emphasis, and then it is unmistakable.

QUAINT PARLIAMENTARY FIGURE.

Mr. Farmer-Atkinson has a curious psychological study. An astute man of business, he was founder and first president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. But in the House he proved a veritable "crank." One of his habits (says the "Daily Dispatch") was to stalk in ghostly fashion from behind the Chair, suddenly to utter some unexpected and irrelevant remark in a stage whisper into Speaker Peel's ear, and then vanish. Poor Mr. Peel stood it patiently for a while. At last, however, it got on his nerves. Old Parliamentary hands remember the sensation that was caused one night when the Speaker was obliged to appeal to the House for "protection" against these persistent annoyances. Soon afterwards Mr. Farmer-Atkinson withdrew from public life on grounds of ill-health, and Westminster saw him no more.

INSURANCE PARASITES.

Lord Rosebery, as President of the Scottish Widows' Society, yesterday told some amusing stories. "I remember one edifying instance," he said, "of a middle-aged nobleman who was always greatly in excess of expenditure over income, and who was said by his companions to give a dinner in celebration when he heard that any new insurance company was started, because, as he had exhausted the limit with all the existing insurance societies, a new insurance company offered him a new field for loans. When he died he hit the insurance companies more heavily than any private individual that has ever existed."

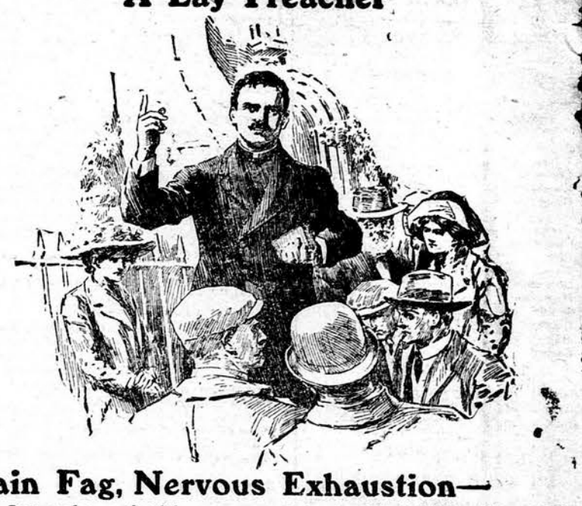
ELLEN TERRY AND THE CAB HORSE.

At one time Miss Ellen Terry was living in West Cromwell-road. On coming out of the theatre one night (says the "Daily Sketch") she suspected that the driver of her private brougham had been a little "in the sun." Fearing to trust herself to his care, she told him to drive back to the mews, as she was going out to supper and would take a cab home; The driver went on his way, and all was well until he was approaching Cromwell-road. But there the brougham collided gently with a street "refuge," with the result that the drive was jerked off his seat into the roadway. The horse trotted on its way without its driver as though nothing had happened. It traversed the whole length of Cromwell-road, and nobody seems to have noticed that anything was wrong. It crossed the Earls Court-road safely into West Cromwell-road, and at length was found standing peacefully outside Miss Terry's house. It is hardly necessary to add that, after this striking illustration of equine force of habit, the horse became a favourite with the great actress.

WELL-MEANING LADY.

The danger of well-meaning persons thoughtlessly putting into practice their good intentions (says the "Liverpool Post") was illustrated recently in a manner which would possibly not commend itself to the grateful appreciation of a tram-conductor. A tramcar had stopped to permit the conductor to "plug" the stationary time-indicator. In his absence from the platform, a lady entered the car. She noted the fact that the guard was not on the platform, and concluding that he was upstairs collecting fares, she pressed the bell button in the belief that she was doing a good turn to the conductor. The driver, having duly received the starting signal, went ahead, with the result that the conductor had a breathless race to rejoin his charge.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

Dr Carle's AGUE SPECIFIC

THE IDEAL AGUE SPECIFIC

Proved to be the Best.

Sold throughout India.

Sole Proprietors:—

M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,

Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

N B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, March 10, the third session of the first Parliament of King George was opened on March 10, by his Majesty in person with the ancient ceremonial.

In the course of the debate on the Address the Marquess of Lansdowne, after referring to the Balkan situation, said :—

But there is another country about which I must express the hope that we shall be vouchsafed some further information—I mean Persia. We have had no papers for nearly a year—I think since April last year, but events have been moving very fast in Persia, since that time. We have had some conversations in this House, but have been quite unable to elicit from the Government anything like a full and complete account of the policy which they are following. I am well aware of the inherent difficulties of the case. On the one hand there is our feeling with regard to our interests in the Persian Gulf, for which we have made great sacrifies in the past, and in Southern Persia. On the other hand, I quite understand the reluctance of his Majesty's Government to involve themselves in what might be described as an adventurous policy in any part of Persia; but my fear is that as between these two considerations we shall end by having no policy at all, (Cheers) There are two Persian questions which have already been discussed in the House. There is the question of railways in Southern Persia. When pressed the other day, the noble viscount told us that his Majesty's Government took a lively interest in that project and that active negotiations were going on, I hope we may be told something as to the result of these active negotiations. The other matter is the episode of Shiraz. We pointed out some time ago that an Indian regiment was virtually imprisoned at Shiraz. Then came the deplorable murder of Capt. Eckford. By the way, I saw quite lately that the wife of the Belgian Consul at Bushire has been murdered, which shows what a state of Persia is getting into. When we raised this question the noble marquess who leads the House admitted the great gravity of the murder of Capt. Eckford, and the representative of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons went even further, because he announced that the case was one in which it was essential that punishment should be meted out. He went on to say that the season of the year was very unfavourable, but he indicated that what was hoped was that in the spring the Persian Government would take the punitive measures which the circumstances required. I do not know whether the noble marquess will be able to tell us weather that matter has advanced any further. I do trust the noble marquess will allow me to explain that I raise this question not because I wish to press his Majesty's Government to entangle themselves in a policy of adventure in the south of Persia, but because my fear is that if an Indian regiment is allowed to remain virtually imprisoned in a Persian town and if the murder of an English officer remains unpunished, we may find ourselves, in spite of ourselves committed to a policy involving sacrifices which we would all of us very much sooner avoid. (Hear, hear.)

Now I come to the paragraph in which reference is made to the abominable attempt on the life of the Viceroy of India. I am sure your lordships all share the admiration which his Majesty has been pleased to express at the conduct of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on the occasion. (Cheers). I can scarcely conceive a more terrible ordeal, nor I think can we conceive that any man or any woman could have stood the test with greater courage and dignity than the Viceroy and the lady whom his Majesty has honoured by special mention in his Speech from the Throne.(Cheers)

The Marquess of Crewe, after a graceful reference to Queen Alexandra, in the course of his reply, said:—

As regards Persia, I am able to say that before long we shall be able to lay further papers on the table. I shall say nothing now on the question of the Persian railways, though they have been occupying a great deal of attention of late, not only of the Foreign Office, but of that also over which I have the honour to preside. With regard to the punitive expedition, it has been the desire of his Majesty's Government to assist the Persian Government in the matter of money to enable her to restore order on the southern roads herself, rather than to take the whole business off her hands. It is quite true, when a murder such as that of Capt. Eckford is committed, and apparently committed with impunity the credit, or prestige or Whatever you wish to call it, of the British Government must suffer, or, at any rate, does suffer, but the disadvantages attaching to the sending of a great punitive expedition are so great that we have stayed it off as long as we can, and I hope in the long run we may succeed in staying it off altogether, because the possible outcome to a military expedition of the kind, which involves something like military occupation of the country, it so obscure and so dangerous that we desire to avoid it if we possibly can.

The noble marquess spoke in terms with which we all cordially agree of the outrage on the Viceroy at Delhi, and of the splendid courage which was shown both by him and by others who were immediately concerned. People of all classes and of every creed united in deploring the event. From the first moment the Viceroy determined, and he has held to that determination ever since, that this event showed no necessity whatever for any modification in the spirit or in the method by which Britain governs India; but, of course, such crimes must be put down, if necessary, with peculiar severity. There is no reason why this event should cause any change in the hope we all entertain of the advance of India, either morally or materially, or, as far as may be, politically. One is struck almost more by the insensate stupidity of an outrage of this kind than by its actual criminality. Even if such an attempt had been successful, how is it possible that those who inspire and those who commit such crimes, some of them people of education, should suppose that the Government of India will be affected in its essence by anything they can do? How it is possible that they should imagine that an outrage of that kind should bring about the spirit of revolution which they profess to desire?

The gracious speech also alludes to the Royal Commission on the Indian public services. There is some misapprehension or misinterpretation in the Press of the manner in which that Commission has been conducting its work. I have seen articles in the newspapers which would lead a casual observer to suppose that the greater part of their time has been taken up by a mere racial wrangle between those who, on the one side, desire to see the Indian public service almost monopolised by Englishmen, and, on the other hand, by those who desire to see it almost entirely manned by Indians. It is almost inevitable in a public inquiry of that kind that some discussion of the sort should take place, particularly during the early stages of the inquiry. But as so often happens, quite undue prominence has been given in the Press to this particular side of the discussion. Valuable facts and opinions which have been elicited in the course of inquiry have been hardly reported. As regards the inquiry as a whole, I am sure every body will agree that the maintenance of the standard of the Indian Civil Service, and the question of the employment of Indians in different branches of the Service are two subjects requiring the closest scrutiny and deserving of the greatest care, in order not only that public opinion should be satisfied, but also that the best possible result may be obtained.

TRAP FOR SPIES.

TEMPTING BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Scotland Yard has received information of what appears to be a peculiarly subtle attempt to seduce Englishmen into acts of espionage in regard to the defences of their own country.

In February says the "Daily Mail" an advertisement appeared in certain English newspapers asking for a man well known in shipping circles "for a newly manufactured article interesting to seafaring men and officers." It was added that he need not have experience. The applicant was to write to a name given, at an hotel (also stated in Copenhagen.

THE TEMPTER'S OFFER.

The advertisement was replied to by a retired shipmaster resident in London. In response he received a typewritten reply on a plain sheet of foreign notepaper, of which the following is a summary:—

Kopenhagen, Feb. 17, 1913.

Sir,—I duly received your offer in reply to my advertisement in the paper. I should like to tell you that I feel inclined to enter into business with you and to entrust you a share in my agency. I am representant of an important Danish-Russian house for the issue of military works. Just now this firm is about to issue a new work describing the present stand of the navies of all nations. This book is very interesting and of general importance. No doubt it will go off quickly especially in the naval circles owing to its contents and to its comparatively very low price. . . . It is sufficient for you to recommend this most excellent book.

Be so kind as to explain as precisely as possible your connections with officers, petty officers, and functionaries of the dockyard.

Apart from this, the house also requires a collaborator for articles referring to the English Navy. . . . I need not mention that these articles will be very well paid. You may also join in the collaboration without being bound to place the work in question. If you should not be able yourself to take the collaboration in hand. I should be very pleased and hand you a good recompense if you could secure me the acquaintance of any naval man who would undertake it. I shall state further particulars directly after having received an affirmative and satisfying answer.—Yours truly.

Hotle ———
Kopenhagen

SHIPMASTER'S REPLY.

The British shipmaster, anxious to extract further information, replied that he had many old friends among shipping people but that it would require a considerable amount of money to "salt the ground." He asktd what remuneration he might expect for undertaking the sole agency for the book in London

In reply the British shipmaster received a letter bearing the Danish postmark on the envelope but no address on the letter itself. It was signed, in pencil, with the same name as before. Here is a summary of it.

"The publication of the work in question must be postponed for some time, because several novelties and modern investions are still missing. . . . Please give me small reports about the enclosed points, which I need to know in order to be able to edit a perfectly modern issue. Of course, it is necessary that the contents of your articles be a little more explicit than that of the many English papers which my firm in St. Petersburg has subscribed to. The more thorough, detailed, and interesting your reports are better you will be paid.

"I fix terms according to the contents of each article. But you may be sure that no different of opinion will arise between us on this point. I shall pay generously, because my employers are prefect solvent and immediately after having received the first article I pay even if this article should fall short of my expectations. So you do not risk anything.

"I understand that it would take a certain sum to interest your friends and renew your old acquaintenceship. But you may be sure that you shall get the necessary means for 'salting the ground' by my excellent payment for your articles.

A MONTHLY SALARY.

"If I should perfectly be satisfied by your first articles and your method of managing affairs of this kind I should agree also with a monthly salary as long as you undertake my agency. Of course, the employment would be likely to continue for a long time. So you should have the best opportunity to earn much money in a very easy manner.

If in the future you get some articles which you should not be able to write yourself I should think you very much if you ceuld bring me in touch with a second collaborator—who can furnish such articles. If you could arrange the acquaintance with a naval officer or a functionary of the naval dockyards who feels inclined to collaborate to my work I should pay the sum off immediately after having received the first article.

"I will be pleased to hear from you soon.—Yours truly.

THE INFORMATION WANTED.

The "points,' on which information was desired were set out in the following typewritten sheet ?—

What do you know about—

(1) Number dimensions, situation of the docks (sketch).
(2) Dockyards and their working.
(3) Number and situation of coast forts.
(4) Number and situation of wireless telegraph stations. } In your neightbourhood.
(5) Number and situation of coastguard stations.
(6) Number and name of the men of war stationed at the harbour.
(7) Number of the men being in the barracks.
(8) Number of the troops belonging to to the garrison (Regular Forces, Special Reserve, and Territorials.)

AUTHORITIES INFORMED.

Perfectly clear in his mind by this time as to what was wanted and for what purpose, the British shipmaster reported the matter to the authorities at Scotland Yard and so for as the was concerned it ended there. But other people saw the advertisement. It may be that one or two either succumbed to the tempatation or fell into the bleuerly laid trap.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, 1913.

SINGLE HANDICAP "A" CLASS.

J C Crawford +2-6... Bye
H G Cocke +2-5... „

F Portlock Scr „
N C Barstow +3-6... „

M F Nicholson —15 „
G M Pearson —15... „

D B Bicning +2-6... „
H W Kelly +3-6 .. „

C D Baker Scr „
T J Reed, Scr. „

J R Reynolds +2-6... „
R M Gray +3-6... „

K H McCormack—15... „
E Haner+3-6. „

J P Barret +15... „
R Reid, Scr .. „
J D S Baker +15..

G T S Milne +4-6..
E E Preston +2-6...
C M Rigly Scr... „

E J Bunbury +2-6 .. „
C M Rentich +2-6... „

J Hannay +2-6 .. „
J L Muir +2-6... „

A E Williams Scr .. „
E C Reid +3-6 .. „

R Septon +2-5 .. „
E Hargreaves +2-6... „

F J Fisher +2-6... „
K McNeill +4-5... „

J L Revington +4-6 .. „
J Grunberg Scr.... „

A L Ogston +2-6... „
G G Fletcher +3 6 .. „

1st round to be played by Saturday 5th April 1913 inclusive.

2nd round to be played by Wednesday 23rd April 1913 inclusive.

3rd round to be played by Saturday 3rd May, 1913 inclusive.

4th round to be played by Saturday 10th May, 1913 inclusive.

Semifinals to be played by Thursday 15th May 1913 inclusive.

Final to be played on (to be fixed later.)
These dates will be strictly adhered to.

N. B.—Competitors must find their own umpires or play without short sets must be played, except in the events of a match running into 3 sets when at the players option deuce advantage games may be played in the final set.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B" CLASS.

A W Baker — 2 Bye
M A Hughes Scr Bye

T W Dowding ... Scr Bye
R F R Cooke Scr Bye

G W Dawson—3-6 Bye
K B Barlie—3-6 Bye

H B Murray—4-6 Bye
F G Kennedy ... Scr Bye

D Harrington Scr Bye
E Kaufmann Scr Bye

L Combe ...+9-6 Bye
H C Quinn Scr Bye

P H Retallack ...+3-6 Bye
A P Candler—15 Bye

A E Robinson ... Scr Bye
A S White .. For
A Briggs +3 6

H E Branden berg —4-6
G T Burge...Scr
P P Husbands ... Scr Bye

D M North+3-6 Bye
W T C Huffam ... Scr Bye

C J Sisson—3-6 Bye
R T Robinson ...—15 Bye

E Geak ... Scr Bye
D G Hurlbatt ...—15 Bye

G W Wyles Scr Bye
M D Crichton ... Scr Bye

G P Arr ...+4-6 Bye
H B Bennett Scr Bye

D K Johnston ... Scr Bye
K B Roger .. Scr Bye

J E Pluney+2-6 Bye
Q Dodds ... Scr Bye

1st Round to be played by Saturday 5th April 1913 inclusive.

2nd Round to be played by Wednesday 23rd April 1913 inclusive.

3rd Round to be played by Saturday 3rd May 1913 inclusive.

4th Round to be played by Saturday 10th May 1913 inclusive.

Semifinals to be played by Thursday 15th May 1913 inclusive.

Finals to be played on (to be fixed later).

These dates will be strictly adhered to,

N.B.—Players must find their own umpires or else play without short sets must be played, except in the event of a match running into 3 sets when at the players option deuce advantage games may be played in the final set.

HANDICAP DOUBLES A CLASS.

May and Hargreaves +3-6
G M Pearson and Ogston Scr

G S Milne and J D S Baker +3-6

McNeill and Preston Scr

Muir and A M Gray Scr

J E Jackson and Crawford —15

Binning and Grunberg —4-6

McCormack and Powell —15-4

F J Fisher and Barstow Scr

Rennick and G L Remington Scr

Portlock and Nicholson —15-2

Hannay and Troom —4-3

R Reid and Williams —15-2

Sopiton and Kuhns —4-6

Fletcher and Coombs —2-6

Reynolds and Parrett +2-6

1st round to be played by Saturday 5th April 1913 inclusive.
2nd round to be played by Wednesday 23rd April 1913 inclusive.
Semi-finals to be played by Saturday 3rd May 1913 inclusive.
Final to be played on (to be fixed later)
These dates will be strictly adhered to.

N. B.—Players must find their own umpires or else play without short sets must be played except in the events of a match running into 3 sets, when at the players option deuce advantage games may be played in the final set.

HANDICAP DOUBLE B CLASS.

Barlee and Burge+3-3
Kanfmann and Jessop ...+3-6

Roger and Collins—3-6
Briggs and Huffan scr

Hawkins and J. B. Remington ... scr

A. W. Baker and Medley ...—15

Husbands and R Cooke ...—3-6

Hurbatt and H H Hughes ...—15

E F Robinson and Sisson ...—4-6

Dawson and M A Hughes ...—15

Mears and Murray—15

Kennedy and Searle—3-6

Aylward and Candler ... —3-6

E G Pearam and J P Orr ...+15

Calchton and Currey ...+3-3 Bye

1st Round to be played by Saturday 5th April 1913 inclusive,
2nd Round to be played by Wednesday 23rd April 1913 inclusive.
Semi finals to be played by Saturday 3rd May 1913 inclusive.
Final to be played on (to be fixed later).
These dates will be strictly adhered to.
N. B.- Competitors must find their own umpires, or else play without, Short sets must be played except in the event of a match running into sets, when at the players' option deuce-advantage games may be played to the "final set.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

PIXIE CLASS RACE—Sailed on Friday, at 4-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances.	Time Entered Arrival.	Time of Corrected Time.
	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Trixie ...	1 23 Mr J W Milne.	... 5 16 17	0 44 59
Erin	2 1 Mr. M Magill	... 5 15 30	0 43 29
Lylie.....	Scr Col Street and Mr E. Watson	... 5 13 10	0 48 0

Course :—Short Course twice. Length 3.3 miles. Wind N. W. Strength Light 1st prize won by Erin.

"C" CLASS SINGLE HANDED RACE.—Sailed as Friday at 5-0 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances.	Time Entered by Arrival.	Time of Corrected Time.
	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S
Fenella.....	Mrs. Goldsmith...	5 54 40	.....
Jenny Wren.....	Capt. Closter & Kunhardt ...	Did not Start	
Maud.....	Mrs Culbertson & Rich.	5 48 0	.....
Mavourneen	Mr N. Taylor	5 47 8	.....
Pam	Mr. A. G. Holmen ...	5 52 25	.....
Clutha	Capt Welch...	5 48 12	.....
Curlew	Mr B Hewett.	5 47 5	.....
Marie Louise.....	Mr K MacIver	Gave up	

Course:—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Short Course. Length 2.9 miles. Wind N W. Strength Light 1st prize won by Clutha 2nd prize won by Curlew.

POLO AT RAWALPINDI.

MURREE CUP WON BY RIFLE BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, MAR. 28.

The Handicap Polo Tournament for the Murrey Brewery Cup has been played here and was concluded this afternoon. Altogether nine teams were engaged and the two teams left in for the final were the 1st Lancers and the Rifle Brigade. The latter team conceding the former 3½ goals in the handicap.

There was a very large attendance.

The Rifle Brigade had much the better of the game through the help of Capt. Tod, who had come up to play for this team, and they won by 6 goals to 3 3-4.

Mrs. Cox presented the cup to the winners.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Mar. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 14th inst. arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, and brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Barton, Mr J A and Mrs
Baldwin, Mrs G M
Cremen, Mr L F
Gordwyn, Nurs Sis. A
Harrison, Mr A C and Mrs
Hill, Lt-Col J R
Henderson, Mr R A
Johnston's, nurse and child
Laurenson, Capt W R
Mordle, Miss A M
Monie, Mr P W
Maboney, Mr J S
Maltry, Mr C A and Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr N

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Barry, Col J F and Mrs
Banyard, Mr J A
Blori, Maj H R
Bruce, Mrs L L K
Baines, Mr L J
Beaumont, Mr W C M
Cooper, Miss L J.
Constable, Mr W C and Mrs
Campbell, Dr
Fordyce, Miss
Hilton, Mr G C
Horne, Mr J W G
Jenkins, Mr J B.
Johnstone, Mr A H and Mrs
Kennedy, Maj A C
Molyneux, Mr W A
Marr, Capt C E
McGregor, Capt D B Mrs
McLean, Lt L L
Newport, Lt C
Oyame, Capt E G
Smith, Capt H E and Mrs
Simkins, Mr C and Mrs
Singh, Mr G
Simcock, Mr P
Temple, Mr J
Tylden Patterson, Mr A E
Temple, Miss
Vesuna, Mr H B
Wilkinson, Mr J V S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.
Hutchinson, Mr H W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.
Wanklyn, Miss F

LONDON TO KARACHI.
Lister, Capt C C
Winch, Mr C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.
Edwards, Lt-Col W R and Mrs W

DEPARTURES.

PER S.S. "SALSETEE."—Mar. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passeners :—

Andrews, Mr. G.
Bath, Mr. H. W. E.
Baxter, Mr. R. A.
Beckett, Mr. R. A.
Berkley, Mrs. M. G. and child.
Bhosle, Mr. K. N.
Bingham, The Hon 'ble Clare.
Bishop, Mr. J
Bisset, Miss.
Braithwaite, Mr. W. D.
Brandon, Mr. B. V.
Brown, Mr. C. M.
Buckley, Mr. J.
Burn-Murdoch, Mr. H.
Cabot, Mr. D. A. E.
Cameron, Mrs. A.
Campbell, Mr. C.
Carr, I.C.S., The Hon'ble Mr. R.C.C.
Chanbal, Mr. K. M.
Chubb, Mr. R. W.
Clark, Mrs. W. H., two infants and nurse.
Costello, Captain J. L
Doctor, Mr. P. P.
Donnelly, Mr. F. J.
Douglas, Mr. G. S.A.
Edwards, Miss.
Ewart, Col. R. H.
Fairley, Mr. T. B.
Finnerty, Mr. W. Clements.
Fleming, Rev. W. C.
Framjee, Mr. B. S.
Franckenstein, Baron G.
Fry, Mr. E. L.
Grimshaw, Captain R W. W.
Hargreaves, Mr. J. W
Hay, Mrs. A.
Headlam, D. S. O., Brig.-Genl. J.
Henderson, Captain G
Inglis, Mr. W. T.
Jobling, Mr. A. W.
Johnstone, Mr. J. W. D.
Kalyanwala, Dr. D. N.
Keary, Mrs.
Khevenholler, Countess A.
Kiddle, Mr. S.
Livesey, Mr. E
Mann, Dr. H. H.
Marriott, Capt. J. H. J.
Marshall, Mr.
Marshall, Mr. N. N.
Masters, Capt. J.
Mathews, Mr. F. M.
Maxwell, Maj and Mrs. H. G.
Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I. D.S.O.,
Mead, Mr. T.
Morrison, Mr. Wingate.
Mortimore, Mr. H. L
Navine, Mr. C.
Nicolson, Capt. F. A
Noble, Mr. R.
Patwardhan, Mr.
Phillimore, Mr. J. E.
Pickford, Mr., Mrs. H. A. and child.
owell, Miss B
Price, Mr. J. W.
Read, Mr. R. F.
Rae, Mr. and Mrs. C. R.
Raphael, Mr. N.
Sandford, Miss.
Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Schattsky, Mr. B.
Scott, Mr. and Mrs.
Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. B.
Sitwell, Col. and Mrs. W. H.
Smith, Maj. A.
Spender, Capt. W, B.
Thomson, Mr. W. H.
Tomes, Mr. G.
Vishindas, Mr. Srichand.
Vivenot, Baroness.
Vorobieff, Mr. and Mrs. M. K.
Vorobieff, Miss.
Warren, Lt.-Col.
Webber, Mr. M. A.
White, Lt.-Col. S.R.L.
Wildy, Mr., Mrs. and two, infants.
Wilkinson, Mrs. H.
Workman, Dr. W. Hunter.
Workman, Mrs. Bullock.
Wragg, Mr. W. G.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGER LIST.

Per S.S. Arabia, to London, 5th April, 1913

Addis, Mr. N F
Addison Capt A M
Allen, Mr C H
Anderson, Mr E C
Anthony, Maj and Mr R W
Avery, Mr T
Adam, Mr R F
Beith, Mr A
Bonsand, Mr A
Brown, Mr G
Bruce, Capt J
Burton, Lt-Col W E F
Burlton, Mrs
Burlton, Mrs P
Bush, Mr H F
Bailey, Miss Moris
Battey, Mrs L K and infant
Besant, Mrs Annie
Batterworth, Mr and Mrs
Beith, Mr B D F
Bennett, Major F
Brigstocke, ICS, Mr A Montagu
Brigstocke, Mrs A Montagu
Brown, Mr and Mrs Chas
Champneys, Miss C
Chaplin, Mr and Mrs A W C
Colby, Mr C S
Luard Mrs C E, child and infant
Colton Mr C
Cowin, Miss
Cowin, Mrs D H
Cresswell, Mr C S
Crichton-Waller, Mr and Mrs F
Crittebley. Mr and Mrs C H M
Carbsle, Mr T H
Cones, Mr H A
Corry, Mr L F S
Cresswell, Mr C and Mrs F
Crichton-Waller, Curry, Mr T A
Dalgleish, Miss A
Danielson, Miss
Deakin, Mr and Mrs W B
de Montmorency, Mr G F
Dunolly, Col, Mrs K J G and infant
Dunn, Mr and Mrs G Owen
Dover, Mr and Mrs C Lenahan, Mr R B
Lindoe, Miss
Lindon, Mr E G
Lusb, Mrs
Lister, IMS, Capt A E J
Mackenzine, Mr and Mrs F M K
Mackintosh, Mr J H
Mansel, Captain J L
Marshall, Mr and Mrs A H
Martin, Miss Dorothy
Mol ongall, Miss E
Mesree, Mrs J W
Medill, Mr P M
Metaxa, Mr, Mrs J M child and infant
Millett, Hon Mr G P
Monk, Mr F F
More, O'Ferrall, Miss Violet
MacLean, Captain A F
MacLean, Mrs
McRae, Captain
Miftah-ul-Islam Master
Morgan, Mr D S
Marsh, Capt R H
Marshall, Mr and Mrs H
Maller, Mr and Mrs E W
Mellor, Mr G R
Nicoll, Mr and Mrs R G
Oliphert, Mr R E
Oldham, Mrs C A W
O'Connor, Mrs Scott and child
Opte, Mr Jas
Parry, Miss
Parry, Mrs
Pennington, Maj and Mrs A W
Pirie, Mr A M
Pirie, Mr G W
Potter, Maj H
Pootter, Mr B
Preston, Mr Arther
Preston, Mrs and infant
Park Miss
Pate', Mr F R
Patel, Mr. J S
Pennington, Maj and Mrs A W
Pitts Tucker, Mr C M
Quin, Mr N W
Quinan, Capt E P
Reid, CIE, Hon Mr W
Marshall
Reid, Mrs Marshall
Rhodder, Mr and Mrs C W
Ricnards, Mr
Russell, Mr E W S
Rashleigh, Mr
Rawline, Mrs Mrs K and child
Rocke, Dr (Miss) Mary
Rolston, Mrs and child
Reinhart, Mr G
Relfo, Mr J C
Ross, Capt E C'O
Rowley. Mr G P
Sharp, Master J
Sharp, Mrs
Sidney, Mr C L
Skinner, Mr J
Sopher, Mr E
Spence, Mr R M
Stead, Mr, Mrs C and child
Sutherland, Sir George
Sutherland, Lady
Sell, Mr F R
Small, Miss J M
Smith. Mr W
Stephen, Mrs R C and child
Stone, Mr C A
Sydenham-Clarke, Mrs H
Symens, Maj and Mrs A
Swinler, Mrs G H
Sydenham, GCMG, GCSI, GCIE, H E Lord
Taylor, Mr E B N
Thomson, Mr W A
Thynne, Mr and Mrs A C
Usherwood, Miss E J
Vickers, Lt-Col and Mrs H
Vincent, Captain M H
Veltch Lt D M V
Waddington, Mrs C W
Wallace, Mr and Mrs Robert
Waring, Miss
Weston, Mr S T
Wilson, Miss
Willmore, Miss F
Woods, Mr, Mrs A and child
Wright, Miss B
Watson, Mr and Mrs J Proctor
Wilby Mr F G
Wilson, Mrs Crawford
Wilton Mrs
Watson, Mr and Mr J Proctor
Weller, Mr H O
Wixby, Mr F G
Wilson, Mrs Crawford
Wilton, Mrs
Wood, Mrs A
Fisher, Mrs H and two children
Forbes Miss
Forward, Mr and Mrs A
Fraser, Mrs Duncan and infant
Fuller, Mrs and infant
George Dr (Miss) Jessie
Graham Mr A K
Greg, Mrs John
Gummell, Mr F W
George, Mr C R
Gunn, Mrs J
Gull, Miss Beatrice
George, Mr C R
Haig, RGA, Capt A G
Hardengue, Mrs
Hatch, Mr, Mrs C W child and infant
Heinig, Mr W H
Hensman, Mr H
Hirst, Mrs
Holland, Mrs M
Holmwood, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Hall, Mr G C
Henderson, Miss
Heslop, Mr and Mrs
Heycock, Mr W B
Hardy, Mr C H
Healey, BAMC Lt Col C W R
Holland, Mrs L B
Hooker, Mr A W
Ingram, Miss E
Ingram, Mr and Mrs Lewis
Jackson, Mrs
Jackson, Mrs T and two children
Johnston, Mr and Mrs H S
Jones, Mr R L
Jackson, Mr J D
Kanika, Hon Rajah of
Kent, Mrs
Khatokhull, Major R
Karanje, Dr K N
Lane, Mr, and Mrs H infant
Latham, Miss
Learoyd, Mrs H B
Le Fanu, Mr H
Lonman, Revd F
Lookyer, Miss
Montgomery, Mrs G C
Moore, Mr and Mrs F W

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
ALSO AT :—
3, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.
KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION
Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTE
(Chapoteaut)
RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS
Sold by all Chemists.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG
is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.
Sold in Tins only.
The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to
Use
KEATING'S POWDER

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4	0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER

RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL
MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..... .. £29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE..... 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... .. 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

10,000 UNDERWOOD

VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS
supplied to the
WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAPH CO.

This is the LARGEST CONTRACT ever booked in open competition
WITH ALL OTHER MAKER.
This proves the
UNDENIBLE SUPERIORITY
OF THE
"UNDERWOOD"

"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY."

WARDEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES.

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER.
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	0	2	do.
Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	4	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	4	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	4	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	10	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

MUSIC

Obtainable at the lowest prices. Our stock is absolutely up-to-date. A full catalogue of vocal and instrumental music will be forwarded on application.

SCHOOL MUSIC.
SOCIAL MUSIC.
CHURCH MUSIC.
MILITARY MUSIC.
THEATRICAL MUSIC.
CONCERT MUSIC.
CHORAL MUSIC.
LITERATURE IN MUSIC.

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 29th March, 1913.

A TEN-RUPEE PIECE.

THE arguments in favour of a gold coinage for India seem at last to have prevailed, and the question for enquiry now is the practical one of the value of the coin to be introduced. This seems to be the meaning of the official statement given in the House of Commons in the form of an answer to a question on the subject. But since the whole question is to be referred to a Royal Commission who will cite witnesses and consider expert evidence, the case for or against the free coinage of gold is not yet closed, and there is still time for the supporters of the present system, of whom there is a large and influential party, to prepare their case. The discussion will be followed with close interest not only by a vast community of traders, bankers and contractors in India itself, but by financiers in London, Paris, and New York as well. India with its huge and compact population of three hundred million patient and industrious people must control in the long run the commerce and even the currency of the Empire. The London banks have seen this. It is no discredit to them that in the present international scramble for gold, they should have tried to persuade India to be content with such things as she had and to leave the golden profits of her trade safely locked up in London. But for some years there have been growing indications that India had felt the *aurt fames* and that the appetite for the precious metal was likely to increase. If the people of India decide to take their surplus profits in gold, not all the banking devices in the world will keep gold out of the country any more than silver could be kept out when silver, too, was precious and scarce in Europe; and the first question that the promised commission will have to decide will be whether India has so much need of gold as to require a coinage of her own, or, in other words, whether a mint for the unlimited coinage of gold should now be opened in India. The prerogative of stamping coins belongs to the Crown; but a royal mint in Bombay or in Calcutta would take from, and stamp for the public as much gold of the proper quality as the public liked to bring.

The indications are that this preliminary question will be answered in the affirmative. It has always been felt that the present system under which neither gold nor silver is freely coined was temporary only, and the country seems gradually to be declaring for gold. For the plain man, the two points to be kept in view are that gold is necessary for trade and that a superabundance of gold means a rise in prices and in the cost of living. Between these boundaries the whole question lies. The general opinion is that there is in any case no hurry for a change in India; and it has still to be finally decided that a coin other than the British sovereign is required. But assuming that a change must soon be made, the subsequent question of the size and value of the medium of exchange has then to be decided. It is proposed that this shall be a piece of gold worth ten rupees or thirteen shillings and four pence at the present rate of exchange between India and England. Apparently, the Government of India would have preferred the sovereign to which by this time many people have become accustomed, but the Royal Mint is jealous of its control over the royal coin and wished to keep the manufacture of sovereigns in India in its own hands, and the Indian Government, as an alternative, have to be content with the right to issue a coin of two-thirds the weight of the famous British unit.

For Indian purposes, the smaller coin will be utilised. It harmonises with our silver currency and our note issue, and when the people are familiar with it, it may probably be found a more useful standard of value than the larger coin now in circulation. For foreign exchanges, too, the smaller coin will serve the purpose for which it is intended, and no difficulty will be found in adjusting trade by its means. It is doubtful, all the same, if the proposal will be popular. One obvious objection is that there will be two or even three gold coins in use in a country where, up till a few years ago, no gold was seen. Another is that a ten-rupee piece is neither Indian nor British, and that it might have been better to go for the old gold-mohur and for a half-gold-mohur of sixteen and eight rupees. It would not be surprising to find the mono-metallists objecting upon these grounds and claiming that India like Australia should have the right, by whatever means it might be provided, to deal in solid sovereigns. Even when the weight of the new coin is settled, the introduction of a gold standard in India will probably be still a long way off. For that would mean that all purchases above thirty rupees in value would have to be paid for in gold or its equivalent; and it is doubtful if India is ready for such a revolution yet. In the meantime, we may be glad that the discussion, interesting as it undoubtedly is, causes little or nothing of the warmth engendered by the bimetallic controversy of twenty years ago. There has been far more heat in London over Indian finance than in India itself; and the enquiry here can be conducted calmly to its close. One good turn that the visit of a commission next cold weather would do would be to divert some attention from the Public Services Commission, and allow it to finish its labours in comparative peace.

ADRIANOPLE AND AFTER.

The moral result of of a siege is always very great and for that reason the fall of Adrianople will be followed by consequences more important than any that have ensued upon the other operations of the conflict. For one thing the Allies will hardly now be in the mood to listen to the advice of the Powers, whose attempts at mediation have so far proved unsuccessful, and have cost the Allies dear. There is nothing now to prevent the Bulgarians marching on Constantinople and dictating what terms of peace they please. Chatalja, too, has been captured, and the force that has invested Adrianople is free to carry on the war in any part of the peninsula. There will be wide regret that the Turks did not recognize the decree of Fate, and surrender the city while they could yet have done so with all the honours of war; for the crash of the falling stronghold will be heard all over the world, even in remote corners of Islam, and it will be told, that the tombs of the Caliphs have passed by assault out of the possession of their successor. The world to-day looks upon one of the outstanding events and one of the most pathetic scenes of modern history. A long step has been taken towards the final expulsion of Turkish government from Europe; and the only consolation to be got from the tale is the evidence of revived or continued Bulgarian energy. As we pointed out a few days ago, the return of spring with improved weather and restored animation was bound to tell upon the Bulgarian forces; and the vigour and gallantry with which the capture of the besieged town has been accomplished shows that the astonished world's first opinion of Bulgaria's military capacity was not wrong.

Perhaps, the most significant of the immediate consequences of the victory was the enthusiasm it awakened in the Russian Duma. Careful observers for some time past have said that the warlike spirit in Russia was rising and spreading, and the cheers and demonstrations of the popular assembly on receipt of the news, gives solid confirmation to that belief. A wave of feeling will pass through the whole vast Slavonic population of Europe, and the racial struggle between Slav and German will be carried on with increased intensity. For it is not now with Turkey that the Russians strive. As a factor in European politics, Turkey now disappears, although in the wider sphere of international relations, every Englishman will hope to see a regenerated Turkey soon taking an active part; but the possessions of Turkey in Europe will, so far as can be seen, remain the storm-centre of the world for many years to come. Teutonic, Slavonic, and British diplomacy will foregather at Constantinople as before, and the peace of Europe will be settled or disturbed there. The fall of Adrianople was probably expected in Russia as soon as active operations were renewed; for, Russia knows the Balkans better than any other Power; but the crushing triumph of the Allies will have the direct effect of strengthening Slavonic diplomacy in Albania as well as in Thrace. The limit of concession in Albania has, it is likely, been calculated already; but with a large Servian contingent ready to come back to Montenegro's assistance, the prospects of armed Austrian intervention are considerably lessened. Russia will still to able to keep in the background; but her hand will be felt more strongly now in the direction of affairs on the Adriatic coast.

The treatment of the millions of her Slavonic subjects quickened now to a fresh sense of ethnic patriotism, will give Austria much to think of these next few weeks, and the possible effects of the Bulgarian success will be carefully weighed in Berlin itself. Less will be heard of Roumanian claims for territorial compensation beyond those that have been already admitted by Bulgaria. For, with a powerful and victorious army now recuperating in Thrace, the Bulgarians will not easily be disposed to attend to any more veiled threats. The hope of Austrian help in which the Roumanians have all along relied has now to be heavily discounted; and with Russia behind her and Bulgaria in front of her, Roumania will necessarily, whatever she may think of the justice of her case, be moderate in pushing her demands. The fall of the historic city has been foreseen so long that it will make no difference in British policy. We are all sorry that the advice of the Powers was not taken by the Turks before the ruin of the dominion in Europe was complete, and the waste of their thin resources was accelerated. The reorganisation of Turkey has been put back for many years by the irresponsible action of the Young Turkish party. Their best and wisest general has been foully slain; the opinions of their leading representatives have been flouted; the position of the Sultan has been damaged; and it is now difficult to see with whom the allies are to treat. But in all that, it looks as if Constantinople would be left to the Caliph and the Turks; and whatever the event may be, England's offer of friendship and help remains firm.

LANGUAGE STUDY.

THE Services Commission has fortunately not gone into the question of vernacular languages, on which more than enough was heard on the occasion of the Decentralization Commission. We have never given much credence to the allegations of our fathers that they knew their languages much better than their degenerate progeny. In this, as in other ways, the present generation are no doubt quite as efficient as the last. But it is certainly open to consideration whether Government are well advised in the types of examinations which they propose, and the classes of officers for whom they prescribe these examinations. In the matter of this last point we would like to point out one crying absurdity. In the various colleges throughout this Presidency, and especially in the technical colleges, the various English professors are compelled to pass an examination in the local vernacular according to the Higher Standard. It is well-known that these gentlemen have considerable difficulty in passing this test, although presumably they are men of considerable mental attainments. The reason is simply that this peculiar regulation is utterly irksome and utterly useless. A professor of chemistry and physics will never, under any conceivable circumstances, be in a position in which he will have to speak the vernacular for the purposes of his work. His students are all English-knowing men. His lectures must, of necessity, be in English, not because he is an Englishman, but because of the subject. All the text-books used are in English. Not only so but the students who attend these colleges are not by any means always local men. In the colleges referred to above, there are Gujerati speakers, Bengali speakers, and speakers of far-away languages like Tamil. Neither in the class-rooms, nor on the playing-fields, is there any chance of a superficial knowledge of the local vernacular being of any use whatever. Menials attached to the College would normally be addressed in Hindustani. It cannot be seriously maintained that a study of the local vernacular will give a young Englishman any special insight into the habits and character of the Indian peoples; and it is a well-known fact that the piece set for translation into the vernacular is full of battles, and sieges, and treatics, and armies effecting a junction. No one would now contend that the perusal of the "Vicar of Wakefield," and the parsing of the words therein contained, could possibly give an Indian student an insight into English life and character. And the converse is not more likely to be true.

We tremble to think that the other language tests prescribed may be equally useless and absurd. We can only hope that this is not the case. But we notice with some misgivings that the set books for the voluntary examinations according to the High Proficiency Standard and the Degree of Honour are constantly being changed. And we would suggest that set books are quite out of place in a searching test of language-proficiency. On the other hand, unseen translation from the language, which is a splendid test, is reduced to a farce; only one piece of short length and always in narrative style, being set in a three-hour paper. One might compare the classical examinations at the English Universities. There, five or even six pieces are set for translation, each selected to represent a different type of literature. In three hours, a student who is up to High Proficiency Standard, and merits a reward of one hundred pounds or more, should be able to translate so many pieces as this. Instead of narrative only we need one piece in narrative style, one in newspaper leader style, one in philosophical style, and two or three pieces in verse. Lastly it is a known fact that the conversation test is liable to be erratic. Stories are current of examiners who do all the talking themselves, and others who let the candidate recite sentences which he has prepared by heart, of passed High Proficiency men who cannot talk at all, and of brilliant talkers who were ploughed at the first sentence. Where such high prizes are at stake we need very careful tests, designed to let through those, and only those who have a wide and accurate knowledge.

SIR PERCY SCOTT.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, decided to retire at the end of this month merely in order to accelerate promotion. In point of age Sir Percy Scott would not be overtaken by the regulations governing compulsory retirement until July 10th, 1918, when he would have completed his 65th year, but having been employed for some years ashore in perfecting his latest firing invention, known as the "Director," he would in March, 1914, be affected by the regulation which makes retirement compulsory in the case of officers promoted to flag rank since December, 1903, who, as admirals and vice-admirals, have had no flag service for five years. In these circumstances, Sir Percy Scott, rather than block the lists for a year, has taken the magnanimous course of retiring immediately after he is promoted to full admiral, in the changes which result from the retirement of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Hotham. The retirement of Sir Percy Scott will give promotion to Vice-Admiral Sir George Le Clerc Egerton, who would hoist his flag on the 20th inst., as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport with the acting rank of Admiral, which will become substantive on April 1st, when Sir Percy Scott's retirement will take effect.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "China," with the outward mails of the 21st inst., passed Suez at 10-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th idem.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Mantua," with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, passed Suez at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Delta, with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

THE Secretary of the War Office announces that the Secretary of State for War has approved the appointment of Sir Anthony A. Bowlby, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., to be civilian member of the Army Medical Advisory Board, as Surg.-General Sir R. Havelock Charles, G.C.V.O., will in future represent the India Office on the Board.

THE Admiralty has directed a new crew to be despatched to the East Indies for the recommissioning of the special service ship "Sphinx." The new crew will be conveyed to Aden by the battleship "Swiftsure." The new crew for the "Swiftsure" will be drawn from Chatham Naval Depot, and will be railed to Portsmouth on the 25th. The "Swiftsure" as a private ship in full commission carries a crew of 700 all told and as flagship she will carry 730 all told. On leaving England she will proceed direct to Aden, and there the flag of Rear Admiral Peirse will be transferred from the "Highflyer" to her, and the latter will return immediately home to pay off and transfer to the reserve.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

THE NEW SESSION.

By universal consent no session in living memory ever began so tamely as the one opened with the gorgeous if somewhat wearying ceremonial customary on such occasions in recent years, and it is characteristic of the prevailing listlessness that before the third sitting of the House of Commons was completed a count-out was attempted. Twice this week Mr. Asquith from his place in Parliament has taken the pains to deny the charge so freely made, especially by the brothers Cecil, that the House of Commons has deteriorated in all respects. Mr. Asquith denies that there has been any decadence at all, that the House of Commons is held by the nation in as high esteem as it ever was, and that there has been no falling-off in the quality of the men who seek to enter its portals. However that may be, it is undeniable that for the time being there is an exceptional lack of interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons. As Lord Hugh Cecil said to-day, the debates in the House of Commons are only very briefly reported in the popular Press, but he is wrong when he said that considerably more attention is paid to platform speeches. The fact is that the public have been, if I may use a slang expression, fed up with politics and want a little rest. Ministers and M. P.s also need a rest, and the best thing that could happen would be for the House to adjourn for six months after it has passed the Budget.

LORD WILLINGDON.

I heard a week ago that the personal staff of the Governor-designate would not be exactly as it was announced some weeks ago; and to-day I read in the *Mail* that the younger son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland (Lord Alistair Leveson-Gower) and Captain Edmund Vaughan, Coldstream Guards, as well as Lieutenant Egerton (Lady Willingdon's nephew) will be included in their Excellencies' *entourage*. It is usual for a new Indian Governor to "kiss hands" just before his departure from England, and, as you have heard by telegram, this ceremony was performed on Wednesday, his Majesty at the same time investing Lord Willingdon with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. It is, I believe, only since Lord Harris' time that the G. C. I. E. has been presented to a new Governor of Bombay before leaving these shores to enter upon his duties. At any rate, Lord Reay had been two years in the Western Presidency before this honour came to him. The G. C. S. I. is generally given to a Governor at the end of his term. Lord Lamington has not received the premier Indian decoration, probably because circumstances compelled him to return to England before his time expired. Why he was not allowed to return to complete his full service, Lord Morley only knows. Lord Lamington would, I believe, have had no objection to his return. It would of course have necessitated his re-appointment, and perhaps there might be an objection to re-appointing a Governor for so short a time, although it was done, with very unfortunate results as it turned out, in the case of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. It is interesting to note that on the occasion of the ceremony at Buckingham Palace Lord and Lady Willingdon were the guests of their Majesties at luncheon. At the farewell dinner given by Lord Rosebery to Lord Willingdon, at 38 Berkley-square, on the previous evening, the company numbered twenty-four. To-night all Society will flock to Park-lane for the party given in honour of Lord and Lady Willingdon by the Countess Brassey. The *Sussex Daily News*, I see, states that Lord and Lady Willingdon will visit their country residence, at Ratton near Eastbourne, for the last time previous to their departure for Bombay on Sunday.

WHAT IS "PUBLIC SERVICE."

One of Cromwell's reasons for turning out the remains of the Long Parliament was that they had wasted six whole months in trying to define one single legal term—"encumbrance." The present Parliament seems to have experienced equal difficulty in deciding what is meant by "public service," so the question has been referred to the Privy Council, and for the past two days the Lord High Chancellor and his two predecessors in office (Lords Halsbury and Loreburn) aided by Lord Dunedin, have been listening to elaborate arguments on the point by Sir Robert Finlay on the one side and Mr. Danckwertz on the other. On the proper interpretation of these two words—"public service"—apparently depends the question whether Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel has vacated his seat in Parliament or not. So far Sir Robert Finlay, who appears for the Crown, seems to have the best of the argument, but Mr. Danckwertz and Mr. Buckmaster, who represent Sir S. Samuel, are doing their best to persuade the Court that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, "public service" in India is not "public service" in the statutory sense of the word so far as Parliamentary corruption is concerned. It is interesting to note that the combined incomes of the Bench and Bar now earnestly engaged in considering the meaning of this simple term amount to considerably more than £100,000 per annum! The matter is one that the highly-paid law officers of the Crown ought to have been able to dispose of in the ordinary way.

DHARNA AND HUNGER STRIKES.

There was an interesting letter in the *Times* the other day from Mr. H. Macaulay Posnett, who compares the hunger strikes of our militant suffragettes with the Oriental practice of "sitting *dharna*." Mr. Posnett points out that "sitting *dharna*" is prohibited

(*Continued on page* 14.)

The Bombay Gazette

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"Ha!" snarled Alfieri, but the governor angrily motioned him to be silent.

"No one is better aware than yourself, signora, how utterly impossible is your request," he said.

"The proposal is not even worthy of debate, then?"

"But no."

"That is a pity. My small experience of life has taught me, that, when two reasonable people, or even three, hold different views on any given subject, there is always something to be said in favour of each contention. Indeed, wisdom leans towards a compromise in such a case."

"You presuppose a mere divergence of opinion. Here we have no room for it. Your confederate, signora, if you will pardon a harsh term, is believed to have stolen valuable documents from my friend, Signor Alfieri. My Government have instructed me to arrest him, and to use every means, not stopping short of armed forces, to prevent the *Aphrodite* from undertaking what is little else than a piratical expedition. You see, therefore, that it is not in my power, if I were so minded, to set Baron von Kerber at liberty. Compromise in any other direction would appeal to me. Where Baron von Kerber is concerned, I am helpless."

His Excellency was firmly planted on the gubernatorial dais once more. Mrs. Haxton evidently demanded plain speaking. Being a blunt man, he gave it to her. But she smiled again, quite pleasantly.

"That is what I may describe as the correct official attitude," she said. "If it were founded on fact, it would be unassailable. But Signor Alfieri can tell you that the Baron most certainly did not steal anything from him. If a culprit must be found, it was I, not Franz von Kerber, who should be charged with theft."

"Ah, *Dio mio*, you hear? She admits!" Alfieri almost screamed the words. He was in a frenzy of passion. This woman had ever the power to drive him beyond bounds. He hated her now with an intensity born of derided love. The governor would have stormed at him, but Mrs. Haxton accepted the challenge too promptly.

"I admit nothing," she cried, with a sudden shrillness.

"If admissions are necessary, I shall wait until Abdullah confronts you. Then, when I have told my story, he shall tell his."

"Who cares for Abdullah?" came the retort. "Not I. It is well, indeed, to appeal to the testimony of an unknown Arab."

"You shall have the opportunity of refuting him," said Mrs. Haxton. "He is in Massowah. But that is a question for such tribunal as may exist in this lawless town. Your Excellency's decision is final?" she added, turning to the Governor.

"Absolutely irrevocable, Signora. You see how it stands—my orders are explicit."

"Their explicitness is as nothing compared to the clearness of the next mandate you will receive from Rome" she blazed out. "Was it according to your orders that an English lady was carried off by brigands, simply to glut the vengeance of my discarded Beppo? You spoke of confederates, Signor Marchetti. What of the confederacy, that permits this man to be your guest while your officers are making mock-search for him in the bazaar? Your judges, even such as they are, will laugh him out of Court, when he tries to substantiate the charge he has brought against Baron von Kerber. Poor love-sick fool—to gratify his spite, he attacks his rival with false evidence rather than let it be known that woman twisted him round her little finger. Look at him now; he would strike me dead, if he dared; but he cannot answer me."

Alfieri leaped to his feet. His voice rose to a cracked falsetto.

"You hear, you hear!" was his cry. "She robbed me of the papyrus, yet boasts of it. She is a thief, self-confessed."

Mrs. Haxton also sprang up. Her physical dread of the man had yielded to the triumph of having cornered him.

"Truly I hope His Excellency hears," she said. "If I am to blame for the loss of your papers, why is Baron von Kerber in prison on your testimony?"

"You are both in league," he almost screamed. "I was blind, infatuated, at Assouan. It was the Austrian who planned my undoing, and you, his paramour, who cajoled me out of my senses."

"I refuse to stay here, and be insulted by such a coward," she said, gathering her skirts as though she intended to take her departure instantly. "But it will be a fine story that Signor Fenshawe cables from Aden when he tells how the Governor of Massowah aided and abetted this half-crazy poltroon in onslaughts on defenceless women. It was not enough that Italian law should be misused to further his ends, but the scum of the bazaar is enlisted under his banner, and he is supported by the authorities in an act that would be reprobated by any half-savage state in existence."

"I pray you calm yourself, Signora," exclaimed Marchetti, now fully alive to the dangers confronting him. "You must see that I have only acted in an official capacity. I, at least, have no feeling in the matter. I received certain information——"

"Which was entirely misleading and one-sided," she broke in imperiously.

"Which certainly did not refer to you in any particular," was the sharp rejoinder, while he glanced at Alfieri. "If this gentleman is now prepared to say that he was mistaken——"

"Who dares to hint at any admission on my part?" shouted Alfieri.

The stout Governer did not like to be bawled at. He was sufficiently embarrassed already by the quagmire into which Alfieri had plunged him.

"You ought to be careful in your choice of words," he said pompously. "There is no question of 'dare' or 'dare not' where I am concerned. Signora, do me the favour of sitting here while I discuss matters briefly with Signor Alfieri. Signor, be good enough to precede me."

He pointed to the door. With a queer catching at her breath, Mrs. Haxton sank into a chair. Alfieri folded his arms, and gazed at the governor with eyes that blazed under his heavy brows.

"You are the representative of Italy" he said making a great effort to speak quietly. "I call on to you lodge that woman in a cell, so that she may be tried with her accomplice."

"If you do not go instantly, and in silence, into the corridor, I shall call on my guards to take you there by force," exclaimed Marchetti with a more successfully assumption of ease.

Alfieri turned his lambent glance on Mrs. Haxton, but the governer stopped the imminent outburst.

"I said 'in silence,'" he roared, stretching a hand to grasp a bell-rope. Alfieri, with a fierce gesture of disdain, went out, His Excellency bowed to the lady.

"Two minutes," he murmured. "The wine on the the table is Capri. You will find it grateful after this somewhat heated interview."

But Mrs. Haxton drank no wine, when the governor followed Alfieri. She bit her lips and clenched her hands in an agony of restraint. This lull in the storm was more trying than the full fury of the blast.

The governor's two minutes lengthened into ten. Then he hurried back alone. He was manifestly ill at ease, though he spoke glibly enough.

"I am taking a grave step, Signora," he said, "but I feel that the peculiar circumstances warrant it. I have released the Baron von Kerber. He is now awaiting you and it will give me much pleasure to conduct you to your carriage. Yet I pray you give earnest heed to me. I have told him what I now tell you—this undertaking of yours must be abandoned—not only is it my duty to prevent it at all costs, but an expedition starts for the Five Hills this very night. So, you see, you are sure to fail in any case. The exact locality is known, and Signor Alfieri has an armed escort. I repeat you have failed. May I hope, without being rude, that your affairs may be more prosperous. Charming woman that you are, I cannot compliment you on either of your present suitors. My advice is, go back to England, and help me to-morrow in presuading Signor Fenshawe to let matters rest where they are.

As one walking in a dream, Mrs. Haxton accompanied Marchetti to the courtyard. There she found von Kerber, who ran to meet her.

"So it is you," he cried in English. "I guessed it, though they would tell me nothing."

The governor was most polite. He would not lecture them before natives.

"I have spoken as a friend to-night," he murmred. "To-morrow I shall be an official once more."

The alabeeyah rattled across the paved square towards the gateway. Alfieri, on whom an officer kept an eye, watched it with malevolent eye from an upper window.

"There go two people whom I hate," he said to his guardian. "They have escaped me this time. When I am rich, rich as any king in Europe, I shall have a king's power. Then I shall find them and crush them utterly."

The driver swung his horses towards the sea front.

"No no," cried Mrs. Haxton. "Go through the bazaar. Drive slowly." And in the next breath she explained to von Kerber. "We must find Abdullah. He is somewhere in the main street. Above all things, we must find Abdullah. Alfieri leaves Massowah to-night, and he is making for the Five Hills. Our only hope lies with Abdullah."

CHAPTER XII.

STUMP DEPENDS ON OBSERVATION.

After eight hours of dreamless sleep, Irene awoke to a torpid but blissful conviction that bed is a most comfortable place when bones-ache, and the slightest movement is made irksome by patches of chafed skin. In fact, having buried her hands gingerly in the wealth of brown hair that streamed over the pillow, she lay and watched the white planks of the deck overhead' wondering idly what time it was. The effort to guess the hour brought her a stage nearer complete consciousness. Her first precise recollection was also pleasant. She thought of the way in which Royson had carried her in his arms not so many hours earlier, and the memory banished all others for many minutes.

If she smiled and blushed a little, it may be pleaded that she was twenty years of age, and had passed her girlhood amidst surroundings from which young men eligible to carry young ladies in their arms, or even hold them there, were rigorously excluded. Not that her grandfather was a misanthrope, but his interests were bound up so thoroughly in Egyptian research that his friends were, for the most part, elderly servants with kindred tastes. The wreck of the *Vokhara*, too with Irene's father and mother among its passengers had helped to cut him off from the social world. When the grief of that tragedy had yielded to the passing years he hardly realized that the little child who had crept into his affections was growing up into a beautiful and light-hearted girl. Quite insensibly, she assimilated herself to his hobbies and studies, became mistress of his London house and a fine estate in Berkshire, and, by operation of forces more effective in their way than any Puritancial safeguards, lived apart from the gay throng in which she was eminen y fitted to take a leading place.

Irene offered. then, a somewhat unusual type. While other girls might recount the number of male hearts they had subdued during the past season, Irene could state, with equal accuracy, the names of the gods of the Memphite order. Though her grandfather's wealth and the eagerness of a skilled maid compelled her to take a passing interest in fashions, she was far more devoted to variations in scarabs. Such attainments, if sedulously pursued during the succeeding decade, might have converted her into an alarming precise Bas Bleu? As it was, the Memphite gods smiled on her, and scarabs might buzz off to their museums contentedly at any moment, for Irene was only waiting the advent of an undreamed of influence into her life to develop into a tender, sympathetic, delightful womanhood.

Indeed, if Ka and Ra and bettle-headed Khepra were so important in the scheme of existence that this dainty scientish cared nought for the moth-life of society, why, then, did she blush when she remembered how closely Dick Royson had clasped her to his breast overnight? Perhaps she might have asked herself that question, only to blush more deeply in trying to answer it, had not her thoughts been distracted by the extraordinary behaviour of a silk underskirt hanging on a peg at the foot of the bed. It was swinging to and fro with the regularity of a pendulum, and that which is regular in a pendulum is fantastically irregular in an underskirt. She sat up quickly and listened. There was a swish of water outside. Now and again she heard a slight movement of the rudder chains in the boxes. Then, all aglow with wonder and excitement, she jumped out of bed and drew the curtain of one of the two tiny portholes that gave light to her cabin.

Yes, another marvel had happened. The yacht was speeding along under canvas—was already far out at sea. Where Massowah's yellow sandspit shone yesterday were now blue wavelets dancing in the sun, and Irene was sailor enough to know that the *Aphrodite* was bound south.

She rang an electric bell, and her maid came.

"Yes, miss," said the girl, "we've been going since midnight. As soon as Mrs. Haxton and Baron von Kerber came on board?"

"Baron von Kerber, did you say?" broke in Irene breathlessly.

"Yes, miss. He came with Mrs. Haxton, Mind you, miss, I haven't seen him, but one of the stewards told me that the baron went straight to Mr. Fenshwe's cabin, and the order was given to raise the anchor immediately. I'm sure they made plenty of noise. They woke me up, miss, and I'm a sound sleeper."

The maid was ready to say more, but Irene had learnt to discourage servant's gossip.

"I think the *Aphrodite* might have fired cannons last night without disturbing me," she declared lightly. "What time is it?"

"Nearly nine o'clock, miss. No one seemed to be stirring, so Mr. Gibson put off breakfast for half an hour. He said that everybody must be worn out after yesterday worries."

Irene laughed. Gibson, the head steward, a fatherly sort of man, was a martinet in the matter of punctuality at meals. This adjourning of the breakfast hour was a great concession on his part. It showed how strenuous life had been at Massowah.

Despite her aches and pains, she dressed rapidly. She was all agog to learn how von Kerber had regained his liberty, and what new development was marked by the yacht's unexpected sailing. When she hurried to the bridge for news, the first person she met was Royson, and, perhaps, one of those old deities of Memphis would have smiled darkly were he privileged to see the tell-tale colour that leaped to both faces.

Naturally, the girl was the speedier to find her tongue.

"Good gracious, Mr. Royson," she said, "what is the meaning of this?" and a generous handsweep included sea and sky and distant coastline in the eager question.

"I don't know," he said. "Captain Stump and Mr. Tagg entered into a conspiracy to keep me in bed. I have not been on deck five minutes."

"But didn't you ask. Aren't you consumed with curiosity? Who is in charge of the bridge?"

"Mr. Tagg. His stock of information is limited. 'Cleared the islands at four bells; course South-40-East' is practically all he has to say."

"It may be, then, that you are good at guessing? Have you not heard that the Baron is with us?"

"Yes, Miss Fenshawe, I knew that last night. Indeed, I heard his boat hail the watch. I was lying awake, and the Baron's voice is easily recognisable".

"Mrs. Haxton seems to have succeeded where all else failed. Did you see any of their companions? Was El Jaridiah with them?"

"No. I pleaded guilty to opening a port and looking out. The tide carried the boat close beneath me when she was cast loose from the gangway. El Jaridiah, or Abdullah, if that is his name, was not there."

"It is all very mysterious and puzzling," said Irene, gazing at the purple mountains which fringed the south-west horizon. "I am sorry we have not been able to reward the man, and I had set my heart on buying Moti. Don't you think it was rather wonderful that such a weedy-looking animal should have carried us so safely.

"It was all very wonderful," Dick replied, but he did not dare to meet the glance suddenly turned on him. For some reason, Miss Fenshawe decided to guide their talk into a less personal channel.

"If the breakfast gong does not ring immediately I shall go and hammer on grandad's door," she vowed. "He hates being disturbed when he is dressing, but I am simply aching to find out what has happened, and where we are going. And, talking of aches, Mr. Royson, look at my poor wrists."

She held out both hands, close together, with the palms downwards. Royson noticed instantly she was wearing a beautiful marquise ring on the middle finger of her left hand. The rules which govern the use of these baubles were beyond his ken. A plain goid ring on a lady's so-called fourth finger is a marriage token known to all men, but he had not the ghost of an idea where an engagement ring should be carried, and he jumped to the conclusion that the girl was wearing one. Why had he never seen it before, he wondered? Was it a hint, a reminder of the conventions? It is probable that Irene herself would have been surprised if she were told that it was once the custom for engaged young ladies to reveal their happines by displaying a ring on the middle finger, while those who were free, but prepared to wed, might coyly announce the fact by a ring on the index finger. Be that as it may, Royson was dumbfounded by the sight of the glistening diamonds. They winked at him evilly, and his tongue tripped—

"I cannot tell you how sorry I am," he murmured thickly. Irene dropped her hands.

"Unless you are able to squint, you didn't look at my wrists at all," she exclaimed. A gong pealed loudly from the cabin, and she ran off. Dick made for the chart-room, in front of which Tagg was leaning on the rail and gazing ahead.

"You've bin quick," said the chief. "Keep her steady as she goes, South-40-East, until the old man comes on deck. If the wind drops, call 'im."

Then Dick remembered that Tagg had bidden him have his breakfast before he came on duty. Royson said nothing but took his station on the bridge. Tagg, being lame, preferred to swing himself to the main deck, whence he hopped into the small cabin where the officers ate their meals. He came back instantly.

"What's the game?" he inquired sympathetically. "You've eaten nothi'. Feelin' bad?"

"No. Oh, no." Royson laughed and reddened.

"Then wot's wrong? Didn' you fancy the corfee an' bacon after the high livin' ashore?"

"The fact is, I met Miss Fenshawe, and she detained me a few minutes."

"Is that any reason why you shouldn't eat?"

"None whatever. I—or—really—Forgot."

"Forgot your breakfast! Come orf of it."

Tagg climbed up, monkey-like.

"Take my tip," he said, earnestly, "This is a bad climate to go hungry in. You'd have a touch of the sun is less'n no time. Just go below, an' force yourself to nibble a bit, it'll do you good, an' I don't mind keepin' watch another spell,"

Royson obeyed in silence. His friend's kindness supplied an unconscious but necessary, tonic to his system. Obviously the second mate of the *Aphrodite* had no business to trouble his head about the symbolism of rings worn by Miss. Irene Fenshawe. Yet he wished to know which was the engagement finger.

Shortly before noon Captain Stump came on deck to take the sun. This was a semireligious rite with Stump. Though the contours of the coast drawn along two sides of the Admiralty chart rendered a solar observation quite needless within sight of land, he proceeded to ascertain the yacht's position according to the formula, or, at any rate, according to such portions of it as applied to his rule-of-thumb calcutions. Having pricked the chart and written the log, Stump bit the end off a cigar. He was ready for a gossip with Royson.

"You won't find life quite so lively at Aden as at Massowah," he said.

"We are bound for Aden, then?"

"Where did you think we was headin' for? Melbourne?"

"Well, Sir, if I gave any thought to it, I inclined more to the belief that we were making for our original destination."

"An' where was that?"

"A bay somewhere south of us, not far from Perim."

"Have you heard anything fresh?" asked Stump quickly.

"Not a word. But, if we reach Aden, I suppose the expedition will be abandoned."

"They're chowin' about it now in the saloon," said the skipper, glancing over his shoulder to make sure there was no one within earshot. His sailor's eye swept the horizon at the same instant, and he saw a smoke-blur some miles astern. Breaking off the conversation abruptly, he went into the charthouse and returned with a telescope, which be balanced against a stay.

"There's a steamer comin' after us in a desprit hurry", he announced, when a prolonged examination had enabled him to form an opinion.

"After us?" repeated Dick.

"That's the way I read is. She's from Massowah, The reg'lar channel is fifty miles east. Tell you wot, it's Italian gunboat that the governor spoke about."

"But she was not in port when we left".

"No, we passed her comin' in."

"Ah, she recognized us?."

"Not much. We were under sail, an' carried no masthead light. When I twigged hers I tied a couple of sou'westers over our side lights. It's a good thing at sea to mind your own business sometimes, an', more than that, to take care that other people mind theirs when they want to be nasty."

(To be continued.)

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE

Homes of Robert Burns

BY

H. MAKINSON

(Author of "The Cronies of Burns," "Burns, His Character, and Influence," etc.).

V.

ELLISLAND.

While tracing, hitherto, the footsteps of the poet Burns, the sough of the Doon and the Ayr have been familiar to the ear. These streams are now no longer in sight, for Ellisland lies in the region of a different watershed, and through the vale surrounding the new abode of the bard, there flows the winding Nith. The farm house is built on a high bank, overlooking a bend of the river, and from the windows some delightful glimpses may be had of the sparkling waters, as they roll on their course to the Solway.

In June of 1788 the poet took possession. His coming found Ellisland at its best, for then nature was most prettily robed. Of all his homes this was by far the most pleasing to the eye, and here he spent, perhaps, the most blythesome of his days. On the opposite bank of the Nith stretched the sylvan domain of old Dalswinton, the residence of the bard's landlord and friend, Mr. Patrick Miller, while Friars' Carse, so well-known in the Burns' world as the home of Captain Riddell of Glenriddell, was but half a mile away, on the Ellisland bank of the river. Besides these there were round about, no lack of bonnet lairds, and husbandmen in plenty, but this circumstance failed to counteract the loneliness of the new comer, fresh from Edinburgh triumphs, and he felt like a stranger in a strange land. The fact of his being without a home, or helpmate, doubled the perplexity, for the new house arranged for, had to be completed ere he could bring his bonnie Jean to Ellisland. For the temporary substitute, the most respectable terminology we can give, is the word "shanty." This primitive "down sitting" abutted on "The Isle," an ancient Peel Tower in the vicinity. That the appointments of this lodging were of the "queer" order of architecture, we can well understand, for the poet very forcibly describes them, and his lonely state, in a rhyming letter to his friend Mr. Parker of Kilmarnock, as follows:

"In this strange land, this uncouth clime,
A land unknown to prose or rhyme;
Where words ne'er croot the Muse's heckles,
Nor limpit in poetic shackles.
Here ambushed by the chimla cheek,
Hid in an atmosphere of reek,
I hear a wheel thrum i' the nuik;
I hear it—for in vain I leuk.
The red peat gleams, a fiery kernel,
Enhusked by a fog infernal:
Here for my wonted rhyming raptures,
I sit and count my sins by chapters;
For life and spunk like ither Christians,
I'm dwindled doon to mere existence,
Wi nae converse but Gallowa' bodies.
Wi nae kenned face but Jenny Geddes."

Forty odd miles separated Ellisland from Mauchline and Mossgiel, but from a habitation such as this it was a relief to make an occasional sortie, and as early as three in the morning, the bard would take the road to the home of his love. All over the long stretch, the clatter of Jenny Geddes' hoofs were familiar sounds, in the small hours, and the sleepy indwellers along the northern route would turn over with the remark, "It's Rab on the road again." No further proof than this was needed that the poet's soul was in Mauchline, and as he jogged along in the ruddy morning beams, he composed the sweetest of all his lays—that song he never tired hearing sung, by the voice of his own bonnie Jean, and the words of which are music in themselves:

"O' a' the airts the wind can blaw,
I dearly loe the west,
For there the bonny lassie lives
The lassie I loe best.
Tho' wild woods grow and rivers row
Wi mony a hill between,
Baith day and nicht my fancy's flicht
Is ever wi' my Jean."

These early Nithside days too, are responsible for that fine composition "O were I on Parnassus Hill!" of which we take the liberty to quote a stanza. It also is in honour of Jean.

"Then come sweet muse inspire my lay,
For a' the lee long summer's day,
I couldna sing, I couldna say
How much how dear I love thee.
I see thee dancing o'er the green:
Thy waist sae jimp, thy limbs sae clean:
Thy tempting lips, thy roguish e'en.
By Heaven and earth I love thee."

A QUAINT CEREMONY.

The poet's new dwelling was completed at last, and the quaint ceremony of the time, of constituting the beginning of married life, was duly observed, and included the breaking of the cake over the devoted head, on the entry to her new home, of bonnie Jean. And then there was the evening gathering of the neighbours, with a few old friends, who had assembled to wish the young couple good cheer and to express the hope, that the bard's "tim'rous" friend, the wee mousie, might never come out of the Ellisland meal girnal, wi' the tear in his e'e. Somewhat isolated as it is, from the main arteries that lead to busy centres, it would perhaps be well to be tolerably minute, in the description of this particular home of Robert Burn. The master of works of the new house was the poet's own brother-in-law, who built it in the shape of a parallelogram, and one storey high, with attics. The centre contained the kitchen, with a bedroom adjoining, and on either hand was the family sitting-room and the spence or best room. The sitting room on the east, with its front and gable windows, supplied some delightful views along the valley, enhanced all the more by the sparkle of the Nith. The spence, or best apartment, was situated in the west wing, and here many a far travelled visitor, and lion gazer, awaited the coming in of the good man of the house, and some of them had to wait a wee. For the domestics, accommodation was provided in the attics, while the steading behind afforded a shelter from the blasts. Nor must we forget to make mention of a particularly fine spring, which gushed forth half way down the slope, between the house and the river, and which, under the poet's own personal superintendence, was constructed into a serviceable well for household purposes. The reader will now look for a statement as to the continuity, unimpaired, of the Ellisland of Burns, down to the present. We must not omit that, a few years ago, a disquieting rumour got abroad, regarding the pulling down of the farm house in 1812. How or where the report originated remains a mystery, but it seems incredible that any building would be swept away, after the brief existence of twenty-five years. Beyond a modern kitchen abutment no structural alterations have been effected, and, with this exception, there is little reason to doubt, that the fabric, now standing, sheltered the bard and his house-hold.

When we look back through the mist of years, and familiarise ourselves with the early days on the banks of the Nith, fancy grips the mind that, there and then, the poet took his second stand, to make good his declaration at Lochlea: "Father on earth and father in Heaven I will be wise." To strengthen the idea we take opportunity to put the reader in possession of a letter, addressed at this particular time to his old Edinburgh friend, Mr. Robert Ainslie. He writes: "I have just now been interrupted by one of my new neighbours, who has made himself absolutely contemptible in my eyes by his silly, garrulous pruriency. I know it has been a fault of my own too, but from this moment I abjure it, as I would the service of hell! Your poets, spendthrifts, and other fools of that kidney, pretend forsooth, to crack their jokes on prudence, but it is only a squalid vagabond glorying in his rags."

BURNS ON GOOD AND EVIL.

Distant from Ellisland about three miles or so, was the Parish Church of Dunscore, and thither it was the custom of the household to repair, to listen to the ministrations of the Rev. Joseph Kirkpatrick. This divine, as a man, was revered by his Ellisland parishioner, but his Calvanistic doctrines were obnoxious, to the bard. His commants on this side of his minister's character, are contained in a latter to Mrs. Dunlop—perhaps the very best of his communications to that estimable lady. The opsitle is doubly interesting, for it contains the avowal of his own creed, as regards good and evil. He says "Whatever mitigates the woes or increases the happiness of others, this is my criterion of goodness; and whatever injures society at large, or any individual in it, this is my measure of iniquity." Besides attending public ordinances, the poet was in the frequent habit of conducting private devotions in his own household, and, at that family service, what would one not give to be present to hear Burns reading his favourite Psalm, and to join him in the singing of "plaintive Martyrs."

In the second year of his tenancy of Ellisland, the poet, spurred on by the cares of an increasing household, pititioned for active service in the Excise and through the good offices of the most influential friend he ever had—Mr. Graham, of Fintry—he was appointed to a divisional Ride. This step initiated the conducting two lines of business—a task requiring not only alert management, but also the elimination of all extraneous interests. In the course of his new avocation the poet was daily in the saddle, and on an average rode two hundred miles a week. Enthusiastic tourist as he was no doubt these to and fro movements were very agreeable, and it was further in accordance with his liking, that his Government avocation brought him into contact with all sorts and conditions of men. Yet after hearing his own account on the new depature, the conclusion arrived at, by the student of Burns is that the duties of his office were out of tune with the sympathies of his soul, and the large heartedness of his genius. To Dr. Blacklock he writes:

"But what d'ye think my trusty fier,
I'm turned a gauger—Peace be here
Parnassian queens I fear, I fear,
Ye'll now disdain me,
And then my fifty pounds a year
Will little gain me.

I hae a wife and two wee laddies,
They maun hae brose and brats o' duddies,
Ye ken yoursels my heart richt proud is I needna vaunt,
But I'll sned besoms—thraw saugh woodies,
Before they want."

And probably the first words he penned on receiving his commission where these:

"Searching auld wives' barrels,
Och. hon! the day!
That clarty barm should stain my laurles,
But, what'll ye say,
These moving things ca'd wives and weans,
Wad move the very heart o' stanes."

A LIVING FORCE.

As a living force, the influence of the poet Burns manifested itself most on his own generation, after taking up his Inland Revenue work. Wherever his engagements led him he was in much request. On spying the well-known Jenney Geddes and her master, posting round the hill, the lowland farmer would hasten from the field, and, getting hold of Jenny's bridle rein, refuse to let her go till the rider would "come in" and tarry a while. In the Shire, appreciation was confined to no particular section of the people, for the noblest vied with the humblest in hospitality. Should he chance to arrive, after elders' hours, at a wayside inn, the poet assumed the character of Maobeth, and murdered sleep for the landlord went from room to room shouting, "Burns is here!" Whether or not the sleepy occupiers were alarmed that the place was on fire everyone was up and assembled in the general room and there was no repose for the bard. The guests comprising chapmen, cattle dealers, graziers, and travellers, were from all parts, north and south of the Border and, on their homeward return proclaimed the fact of their having seen and conversed with Robbie Burns. At Ellisland similar conditions provailed and the poet's punch-bowl of Inveraray marble, was more in evidence than the waters of the crystal spring near by his door, and that he took so much pride in. Nevertheless, recent strict investigation has elicited that the inclinations of Burns were towards sobriety, and in point of fact he had not the frame to indulge freely in the tendencies of the time. And here too perhaps it will not be deemed amiss to impart to the reader a few of the closing words, of documentary evidence, of a visit to Ellisland made by two Englishmen and their reception while there. They report: "The generous poet gave us of his best, and his ardent hospitality we found in impossible to resist. Burns was in his happiest mood and the charms of his conversation were altogether fascinating. He ranged over a great variety of topics, illuminating whatever he touched. He related the tales of his infancy and of his youth. He recited some of the gayest and some of the tenderest of his poems. In the wildest of his strains of mirth he threw in some touches of melancholy and spread around him the electric emotions of his powerful mind."

The poet's special season of "glory and joy" came round when the green buds topped the hedge rows, and the piping of the thrush was heard in Dalswinton woods. In these early spring days, he strode along the Ellislanu fields scattering forth the seed with a grace that no one has yet been able to emulate, and the folks of the district were wont to stand round the field and enjoy watching to great shower of grain descending to the earth from his hands. In like manner did this wonderful being disseminate among men the principles of humanity and kindness, and justice to the lower animals; and while no one reverenced religion more, yet with the small-hearted section of its hypocritical and bigoted exponents, he was unrelenting Finding the pretended servants of the man who had not whereon to lay His head, giving preminence to the affairs of Teinds, Localities, and Augmentations, he hurled them aside, as it were, and, possessing himself of the tenets of the Sermon on the Mount, he added thereto the leavening influence of the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians, and scatttered, over the whole earth, those embodied principles which make for universal fraternity. "Whatsoever, a man soweth, that will he also reap. Before the days of this great Scotsman, benefactions, of a kind assuredly existed, but these were mainly on the lines followed by fishing villages towards their sea maws. The direct influence of this new teaching and preaching—for Burns was a preacher—has caused mitigating movements to spring up everywhere. And along with these there has taken place the steady elimination of repressive enactments, and the institution of better laws.

A HERESY HUNT.

The summer of 1789 witnessed a heresy hunt in the Presbytery of Ayr. The Rev. Dr. McGill, minster of Ayr Collegiate Church, had issued a pamphlet entitled "A practical essay on the death of Jesus Christ." Some of the assertions in this document were by many, within the bounds, deemed to be heterodox, and the hunt was set agoing. The poet ran with the hare. In aid of the doctor he issued a satire entitled "The Kirks' Alarm," one of the most trenchant productions of its kind. Perhaps we might single out as a pattern of its pith, a verse in which allusion is made to the Rev. David minister of Ochiltre:

"Davie Bluster' Davie Blustor,
If for a saunt ye do muster,
The corps is no nice o' recruits;
Yet to worth let's be just'
Royal blood ye might boast,
If an ass was the King of the brutes."

The proceeding of the Reverend Courts—Presbytery and Synod—seem to have been acrimoniously conducted and a communication from the poet, to Mr. Graham of Fintry, plainly shows his deep concern in the matter. He says: "I think you must have heard of Dr. C. Gill, one of the clergymen of Ayr, and his heretical book, God help him, poor man! Though he is one of the worthiest, as well as one of the ablest of the whole Priesthood of the Kirk of Scotland, in every sense of that ambiguous term, yet the poor Doctor and his numerous family are in imminent danger of being thrown out to the mercy of the winter winds." The case was ultimately carried to the General Assembly and there, after explanations and elucidations, were satisfactorily given by Dr. Gill, the matter dropped and none too soon.

From the Courts of the Church we now invite attention to the town of Moffat. Even in those far-off days we are writing of, this pleasant spot was noted as a health resort. Thither when autumn tints suffused the Craigieburn woods, Edinburgh devotees were wont to take the coach from the Grassmarket and in a few hours the horn of the guard would arouse the echoes of the The Devil's Beet Tub, to signal the passengers that they were near their journey's end. Among the visitors in the vacation of 1789 was

(Continued on page 2.)

HOMES OF ROBERT BURNS.

(*Continued from page* 1.)

William Nicol of the Edinburgh High School and a warm associate of the poet Burns. At the same holiday time Allan Masterton, another High School teacher and a cronie of the Bard was staying at Dalswinton across the Nith from Ellisland, and both arranged to pay a visit to the learned William Nicol at his south country retreat. Here the three old companions celebrated the ever memorable meeting, at which the "barley bree" superseded the healing waters of Moffat when

"Willie brewed a peck o' maut,
And Rab and Allan cam tae pree."

THE EBONY WHISTLE.

We have also now to relate the story of an event bearing a slight analogy to the Moffat gathering. There also the bard was present though a non-combatent. This was the contest for the Danish Ebony Whistle, originally belonging to a Scandinavian, who came over in the train of Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI. The Norseman possessed enormous strength and stature, and was endowed with a proportionate "drouth." of numerous Bacchanalian battles in the Courts of Europe he could boast, and what was more, he never once came off second best. In Scotland, however, the hitherto invincible was laid low by Sir Roberts Laurie of Maxwelton, who drank him under the table, and, on the famous Whistle tootled his dirge. In the next generation Sir Robert Maxwell, son of the former knight, lost the Whistle to Mr. Walter Riddle of Glenriddell, and, in Burns' day, three kinsmen decided to engage at Friers' Carse in another competition for possession of the trophy. These doughty champions were Captain Riddle of Glenriddell, an Elder of the Church, Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwelton, many years M. P. for Dumfriesshire, and Mr. Furgusson of Craidarroch. That the contest was waged shall we say, with "much spirit" is only racy of the occasion, and the last to be able to blow the Whistle was Mr. Fergusson, who was accordingly declared victor. Among the treasures of Friars' Carse House this terrible piece of ebony is still to be seen, and, along with it, the manuscript of the Paean of Victory of the poet Burns, celebrating the conflict. With reference to this peculiar affair we have only to comment that, while it is a comparatively easy matter for one generation to pass judgment on another, the explanation must be given, that these Scotsman entered upon this contest in exactly the same light as three individuals of the present day would take part in a game of pitch and toss, or in a Marathon race.

YEARS OF SONG.

IN 1790, the third Volume of Johnson's Musical Museum was issued and when it is known that within the boards were contained no less than forty of the songs of Burns, it will be generally conceded, that the Ellisland years were powerful in song. These included masterpieces such as "John Anderson my Jo," "Ca' the Ewes to the Knowes," "Tam Glen," "The braes o' Ballochmyle," "A Man's a man for a' that," "The day returns," "I gaed a waefu' gait yestreen," "Whistle ower the lave a't," and others, all inspired messengers cheerily wholesome, helpful, and hopeful.

On one of the Ellisland fields occurred the well-known incident of the wounded hare. Crippled and bleeding, it limped past the poet, who was beside himself with indignation. He turned the subject to poetical account, and we take permission to reproduce the last verse.

"Oft as by winding Nith I musing wait
The sober eve, or hail the cheerful dawn,
I'll miss thee sporting on the dewy lawn
And curse the ruthless wretch, and mourn thy hapless fate."

Before closing this paragraph, mention may be made of the fact, that our bard frequently corresponded with Edinburgh old friends, and among them was the well-known Mr. Creech, his publisher. His communication to Mr. Creech, is an excellent example of the poet's racy style, and, for this reason, we give an extract here. "I had intended to trouble you with a long letter, but at present the delightful sensations of an omnipotent toothache so engross all my inner man as to put it out of my power even to write nonsense. However, as in duty bound, I approach my bookseller with an offering in my hand, a few poetic clinches and a song. . . I do not pretend there is much merit in these morceaux, but I have two reasons for sending them, primo they are mostly ill-natured, so are in unison with my present feelings, while fifty troops of infernal spirits are driving post from ear to ear along my jaw-bones, and secondly they are so short that you cannot leave off in the middle, and so hurt my pride in the idea that you found any work of mine too heavy to get through." While on the subject of the toothache, we crave leave to give a verse of the poem the bard forwarded:

"My curse upon thy venom'd stang
That shoots my tortured gums alang,
And thro' my lugs gies mony a twang
Wi' knawing vengeance.
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang
Like racking engines.

O thou grim mischief-making chiel
That gars the notes o' discord squeal
Till deft mankind aft dance a reel,
In gore a shoe thick:
Gie a' the foes o' Scotland's weal
A towmond's toothache."

"To MARY IN HEAVEN,"

Among the dwelling places of Burns, Ellisland will ever stand out conspicuously as the spot where he composed "To Mary in Heaven," The verses need no reproduction. They are engraven on every heart. They are chiselled on the poet's monument. They touch a chord in every breast. They consequently bring closer together the whole family of mankind. Many days had passed over the head of the bard since the farewell scene on the Ayr which they commemorate. New phases in his life had unfolded themselves, and much had happened. In the east he was feasted and flattered in a manner exceeding comparison. In the Border country "Up wimpling stately Tweed he sped, and Eden scenes on crystal Jed and Ettrick's banks." In the far north he had seen the foaming torrent roaring down the mountain side, and heard the curlew "calling through a clud," while in his own home land the lights and shadows of fickle fortune alternately prevailed, but in the Ellisland steading on that autumn evening,—the anniversary of the parting scene—time and cirumstance, and life and death, were annihilated. Eden was regained, for the flaming sword was removed and the river Ayr flowed through the midst of the garden.

From this the tenderest of his lays, we now pass to the most dramatic of poetic tales, Tam o' Shanter. And the world will be for ever indebted to that genial antiquarian Francis Grose, for calling into descriptive life the inimitable journey from the ingle at Ayr "that bleezed sae finely," on "to the keystane o' tae brig." Upon a sod dyke near the farm the poet transcribed his immortal poem—his whole frame shaking the while with laughter and tears. On the top of this same wall, in the after years, Professor Wilson rolled on his back kicking his heels in the air, like a young colt, in the hope of being successful in getting some of the ashes of the former fires, that burned and sparkled so brightly there to stick to him.

STORMY POLITICS.

The poet's tenancy of Ellisland witnessed times of stormy politics. These were the days when Fox and Pitt were in rivalry, and the years 1789-90 witnessed one of the most exciting parliamentary battles ever waged in the south of Scotland. These were the days too, of rotten burghs, of corruption and bribery, of open voting, of uproarious conduct at the hustings, and the reading of the Riot Act. The vacant constituency, on this particular occasion, was the Dumfries district of Burghs, and the poet's friend Sir James Johnston of Westerhall, was one of the candidates. The Baronet had all the assistance that Ellisland could command. For the event the bard wrote, and circulated, three election ballads, each of which deal wittily and severely with the parties interested. Still it was rather for the love of excitement, and the desire to help a neighbour more than political partisanship, that actuated the part played, and the interest taken, by the poet in the matter. Robert Burns was never a faction adherent—he was ever the "Patriot Bard." This is pretty well established from one of the last verses he wrote, bearing on the election, which runs thus:

"Now, for my friends' and brethren's sake,
And for my dear loved Land o' Cakes,
I pray with holy fire,
Lord send a rough-shod troop o' hell,
O'er a' wad Scotland buy and sell,
To grind them in the mire."

One of the most prominent individuals of his time who took an interest in the bard was James, Earl of Glencairn. The Earl and Mr. Creech were schoolfellows in Dalkeith, and as Glencairn and Burns were acquaintances, they went into Mr. Creech's shop together. The poet and bookseller were duly introduced by the Earl, following upon which the publication of the Edinburgh Edition was arranged. In other ways did this public-spirited nobleman befriend the poet, all which acts of generosity the poet treasured up in his heart. Burns never forgot a friend, poor or rich. Glencairn's death came to him like a personal bereavement, and the bard went into mourning. At Ellisland he wrote his fanous ode on his noble friend's untimely death, and a facsimile of the production has been incorporated in some of the best editions of the Works of Burns. A copy of the ode was sent by the bard to Lady Cunningham, the Earl's sister, and we take it upon ourselves that the reader will be interested to peruse the poet's message. He wrote Lady Cunningham thus: "As all the world knows my obligations to the late Earl of Glencairn, I would wish to show, as openly that my heart glows, and shall ever glow, with the grateful sense, and remembrance of his lordship's goodness. . . Nor shall my gratitude perish with me! If among my children I shall have a son that has a heart, he shall hand down to his child, as a family honour and a family debt, that my dearest existence I owe to the noble house of Glencairn."

While at Ellisland, the poet, on two occasions, paid a visit to Edinburgh, the scene of his first distinct success. There he had his last business interview with Mr. Creech, who, if his dealings with the bard are any criterion, must have been a man who took like leisurely both as regards his own affairs and his intromissions with others. The second visit of the poet to the capital was the winding up of a totally different business—his final parting with Clarinda. His commemorative Lay signalising the event is one more of those outpourings of the heart, all comprehensive in emotion, and the beginning and the end of the inward soul's expression of devotion. Should any doubter exist let him read these lines:

"Had we never loved sea kindly,
Had we nev'r lov'd sea blindly,
Never met or never partad;
We had ne'er been broken-hearted."

We now come to the last verses the poet ever penned at Ellisland, and apart from this distinction, their merit is their excellence. With some measure of appropriateness, the recipient of this ode was the poet's mentor, Mrs. Donlop. The title, "A song of Death," is not in itself attractive, but the words of this lament, over the grave of Scottish heroes, roll on like a mighty river, and the excerpt we give here will serve to show their beauty and strength.

THE SCENE IS A FIELD OF BATTLE.

The song of wounded and dying Patriots.

"Farewell thou fair day; thou green earth and ye skies,
Now gay with the bright setting sun:
Farewell loves and frindships, ye dear tender ties—
Our race of existence is run!
In the field of proud honour—our swords in our hands,
Our king and our country to save,
While victory shines on life's fast ebbing sands,
Oh, who would not die with the brave?"

Ellisland, when compared with some of the other farms, associated with the name of the bard, is somewhat smaller in extent—the acreage just reaching the three figures. The employees consisted of two men-servants and two maids. In the early morning, the poet gave his assistance at ploughing and sowing, the rest of his day being taken up with Government duties. To his farm hands he was the soul of kindness. Such is the evidence left to posterity by William Clark, his principal ploughman. Furthermore William declared that, during the time he was a servant of Burns, he never once saw his master under the influence of intoxicants. To the extra hands at harvest time, especially the young, he had always an encouraging word to bestow, and a cheery smile. As regards the lower animals, he carried his fondness for them to the extent of keeping several pet sheep, who followed him about the place. Of his own bonnie Jean too, it must be noted that in cleanliness and consideration for her assistants, she was a pattern to every farm house in the land. In the dairy she was great, and many a cheese, for the making of which, she was famed, found its way to Dr. Blacklock, Alexander Cunningham and other old friends of her gifted husband.

ACTS OF GENEROSITY.

To return to the poet again, and tell of his kindness, it has been, ascertained from direct sources that at his instance, an old shipwrecked-sailor, who arrived at Ellisland, destitute, was sheltered at the farm, and maintained for the space of some months, till he was recouped in health and strength. The Ellisland children enjoyed the reversion of the sailor's gratitude. He built a toy-ship for them and, ere he departed, it was launched, with much pomp and ceremony upon the Nith. In Excise matters also many instances of secret acts of generosity, on the part of this big-souled man, might be given, but we confine ourselves to one. A report reached him from some informer, who expected the betrayer's reward, concerning a certain individual within the bard's Ride, known to be in possession of a quantity of malt. Late that night, a hand slipped a note underneath the delinquent's door, notifying that the Excisemen would be on the spot the following day. The visit was duly paid by the Revenue representative, alias Burns, but the hint had been taken, and the officer rode off. The affair somehow or other, got wind in the district, and Jenny Geddes received many a clap, the telegraphy of which was intended to reach her master. Public applause is good, but official approval is better. By the Board of Excise Robert Burns was estimated a most capable and painstaking officer.

Within the scope of the Excise duties of the poet, ten parishes were under his inspection. With these consideration in view and after a tenancy of four years, he concluded he could not continue the farming of Ellisland, with any hope of success and carry on Government work as well. He, therefore, decided to give up the agricultural part of his labours, and applied to the Commissioners for a Divisional change to the town of Dumfries. Through the good offices of Mr. Graham of Fintry, his request was granted, upon which, he threw up the lease of the farm lands, nestling so pleasantly on the shores of the Nith. Hitherto the caller air of the country fanned his swarthy cheek from dawn till dusk. Thus far the singing of birds was ever in his ear, and "wood notes wild" was his emblem, but now the hawthorn scented lanes were to be exchanged for avenues of stone and lime. Hitherto the migrations he had made were in degree like those of the Vicar of Wakefield. Now the poets *spero meliora* was to be sought amid surroundings completely altered, and conditions entirely new. Four years previously the world watched him speeding away in the saddle to the woody banks of the Nith. Again we see him on the march—his face set townards, along with this time, the partner of his joys and cares—the lass "that was aye sae neat and clean"—accompanied by their little band of hopefuls, including the two Colonels that were to be. The picturesque Vale is soon left behind, and now, along the road which accompanies the flow of the river, Scotland's bard betakes his way, to face the future in Dumfries.

TO A MOSQUITO.

(With apologies to Robbie Burns.)

Deil tak' your ugly little face,
Thou chieftain o' the insect race,
Aboon them a' you hold your place
As king o' flees;
But yet your cantrips would disgrace
Puir bumble-bees.

Whiles, in the gloamin', when I stroll,
Your impudence is ill to thole;
For, first o' bites you claim your toll
In tens and dozens.
And then you bring along a shoal
O' friends and cousins.

Though lizards o'er my house may creep,
And puddocks croak baith loud and deep,
Though crickets in their thousands cheep I hear you comin';
And wha can get a wink o' sleep
When you are bummin'?

Last nicht, when raun about my bed
The curtains had been snugly spread
Wha found a hole aboon my head?
Wha slinkit through?
Wha on a helpless mortal fed?
Aye, wha but you?

And fine you ken although you're sma'
You've wings to let you flee awa';
But folk like me would only fa'
And hurt our wee toes:
Mosquitoes, if they bite at a'
Should bite mosquitoes.—*Pioneer.*

KIT MARLOWE'S FATE.

Dead, like a dog upon the road;
Dead, for a harlot's kiss;
The Apollonian throat and brow,
The lyric lips so silent now,
The flaming wings that heaven bestowed
For loftier airs than this!

The sun-like eyes whose light and life
Had gazed an angel's down,
That burning heart of honey and fire,
Quenched and dead for an apple-spuire,
Quenched at the thrust of a mummer's knife,
Dead—for a taffeta gown!

The wine that God had set apart,
The noblest wine of all,
Wine of the grapes that angels trod,
The vintage of the glory of God,
The crimson wine of that rich heart,
Spilt in a drunken brawl,

Poured out to make a steaming bath
That night in the Devil's Inn,
A steaming bath of living wine
Poured out for Circe and her swine,
A bath of blood for a harlot
To supple and sleek her skin.

—From "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern," by Alfred Noyes, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March 1913.

ADVICE FOR THE MINISTER.

In preaching the minister had been rather long-winded, when the young bride remembered that she had left the dinner in the gas range without regulating the flame. She hastily wrote a note and slipped it to her husband, who was an usher. He, thinking it was intended for the minister, calmly walked up and laid it on the pulpit.

The minister paused in the midst of his sermon, and took the note with a smile, which changed into a terrific frown as he read:—

"Please hurry home and shut off the gas."

AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY.

The Rev. W. Corly Butler, gave a lecture on the history of astronomy, recently in which he said:—

Astronomy was probably the first-born of the sciences. The wonderful star-studded dome of blue, which nightly covered the earth, could not fail to attract attention and excite inquiry giving rise to many fanciful explanations and strange fears. It was on the wide plains of Mesopotamia that the first definite ideas of the nature of the heavens were evolved. The Chaldeans thought of the earth as a great basin, the mountainous sides supporting a vast crystal dome in which were set the fixed stars, while the sun, moon and planets moved along the curve, propelled by invisible spirits, the great dome swinging back into its place by day and the sun returning to the east by a tunnel in the mountains. The Egyptian cosmogony taught that the sky was a flat vault, from which the stars were suspended, and over this the gods moved carrying lamps—the planets. Despite the crudity of these conceptions, the Chaldeans made most accurate observations, and the Greek thinkers of twenty centuries later acknowledged their indebtedness, and admitted that all they knew was derived from Chaldea. And we too must admit a debt, for among other things we have derived from them the idea of grouping the stars into named constellations, the division of time into years, months, weeks, and days, the division of the day into hours minutes and seconds and the invention of the sun-dial. These Chaldeans were the first to make a ca alogue of the fixed stars, a notable achievement—they recorded the eclipses of the sun, and discovering a lunar cycle of 223 lunations, or 18 years and 10 months, were able to predict with accuracy the eclipses of the moon. Five of their eclipse observations have been tested by modern astronomy and found to be correct. Hundreds of astronomical tablets from Babylon are now in the British Museum, and Rawlinson says that in the list of planets there is mention of the four satellites of Jupiter and the seven of Saturn. If so the Chaldeans must have possessed telescopes, for all knowledge of these moons was lost to the world until Galileo turned his telescope to the heavens some three thousand years later and they showed themselves to his astonished eyes. It is not impossible that they did have such instruments, for a glass lens of 4½ inch focus, cut from rock crystal was found at Nimrud, and a complementary lens might have been made by them in the same way. From the time of the Chaldean observations until the teaching of Pythagoras there was very little real advance made in astronomy, although great minds like those of Thales, Anaximander, Xenophanes, and Empedocles sought some explanation of the universe that would fit in with the observed facts, but the early Greek philosophers were almost as crude as the Babylonians in their speculations.

Then in the sixth century B. C. came Pythagoras, whose ideas were a distinct forward step. It is often stated that Pythagoras and his school taught that the earth revolves round the sun. But this is an error, for he believed that the whole planetary system, including the sun, moved in concentric circles round a great central fire, which he called "the heart of the Universe." He explained the fact that no one had ever seen this fire by saying that as the moon constantly travelled round with the same face to the earth, so the earth travelled round with its back to the "hearth," and that the sun was the reflection of the central fire. Plato and Aristotle, who followed, both wrote much on astronomical matters, but did not materially advance the positions though both knew and taught that the earth is a sphere and believed it to be immovable with the heavens revolving round it.

A great step was taken, however, by Herakleides, who lived in the latter half of the fourth century B.C., when he asserted that the sun and stars stood still, while the earth revolved on its own axis like a wheel. But he did not, as is often stated, teach that the earth had orbital motion; apparently this did not occur to him, but it did occur to Aristarchus, who flourished about the year 281 B.C. According to Archimedes, who was teaching about that time himself, Aristarchus published certain hypotheses, from which it followed that the sun and fixed stars were immovable, and the earth is caried round the sun in a circle. According to this, Aristarchus forestalled Copernicus, and there is no reason to doubt that he really did, though his statement seemed so incredible that the philosophic world never accepted it, and he weakened his system by giving the planets Jupiter and Saturn the earth as a centre for their orbits, while Venus and Mercury moved in circles without gravitational centres. Both he and Hipparchus, who followed him, made some wonderfully close calculations as to the size and distance of the moon, though for want of accurate instruments their figures for the sun are wide of the mark.

There is an interval of 260 years between Hipparchus and the next great advance in astronomy, when Ptolemy gave to the world the great system so carefully thought out, that it was not displaced for 1,400 years. Ptolemy said that the earth was the centre of the universe, that round revolved the great hollow sphere carrying the fixed stars the sun, moon, and planets revolving round the earth also. He admitted that it would greatly simplify matters to say that the earth revolved on its axis, but gave many reasons against such an assumption. He got over the difficulty of the irregular motion of the planets by assuming that each planet moved in a circle and that the circle in turn, was carried round the earth. Ptolemy's ideas seemed so reasonable, and were supported by such learning that they were at once received, and not questioned for nearly fourteen centuries. In 1473 A.D. there was born in Prussia the man who was to lay the foundations of modern astronomy—Niklas Koppernigk, generally known as Copernicus, about the year 1531, he issued a bald statement of his new planetary system, putting the sun at the centre and the planets in the positions as accepted to-day. His ideas apparently did not excite any great atention, but when the telescope was invented, and Galileo, some eighty years later, turned the new instrument to the sky, and saw the glory of stars hitherto invisible and the whirling moons of Jupiter, then the new astronomy sprang into life.

The later and almost modern achievements of the science, continued Mr. Butler, were known to everyone. How Newton discovered the law of gravitation thus putting all stellar and planetary movements on a mathematical basis, and of his discovery of the nature of light, giving us the power by spectroscopic analysis, of finding out the nature and movements of suns, comets, and nebulae, was familiar fact, as was the story of Professor Adams's marvellous calculation of the position of the then unknown planet Neptune. Modern astronomy had its own problems to solve. Many of these were associated with the science of physics, and would be dealt with in a later lecture. Some had to do with the origin of the universe, and no more fascinating theory had ever been put forward than Laplace's nebular hypothesis. With the great telescopes and the photographic plate, the depths of space were being probed and searched, and while no more brillant discoveries could be, looked for, there was abundant scope for patient research, and no one who studied astronomy could fail of one great gain a wonderful expansion of his own mind.

A MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

LUXURY ON THE INCREASE.

THIS is certainly an age of display, and I often think how astonished our great-grandparents would be if they could return and compare the society of 1913 with that of, say, sixty years ago. There were, I suppose, millionaires in those days, but they were few and far between, too scarce, indeed, to have much effect on the general scale of living adopted by people of position. I remember hearing of a very great Peer of the realm, now long dead, who owned a town mansion in the best quarter of the town beside several country seats, first-rate shooting—in fact, everything appropriate to his "order," as a grand seigneur. Yet he never under any circumstances spent more than twenty-five thousand a year, which would be considered a mere bagatelle in the way of income by most millionaires nowadays.

THE CLEVER RICH.

Besides these multi-millionaires, a much more numerous class than most of us realise, there is a large section of well-to-do folk who live most quietly, yet are a good deal wealthier than they appear. I once heard a rich man defined as one who does everything in the world he wants to do without ever having to count the cost. If such a definition is accurate (and I myself believe it to be so) there are a good many people in society who are really rich, though they would be the first to disclaim anything of the kind. Such comfortable folk do not entertain on a large scale, have no large country place, do not provide their friends with hunting or shooting, have no idea of keeping a yatch or driving a four-in-hand. Yet they inhabit a very snug house in the best quarter of the town, with every modern luxury, including perhaps five or six bathrooms, a motor of the latest build occupies what was once the coach-house; they make up a play party two or three times a week when in town, dine at all the fashionable restaurants, wear clothes and jewels of the latest fashion. In spring they are off to the Riviera or Egypt, the early autumn is spent at a shooting in Scotland, the winter in paying a round of country house visits. In fact, it is all getting without giving much in return. These are the really rich people, and often when the head of the family dies his friends observe with surprise on the publicaton of his will in the newspapers that he possessed so much finer a fortune than the way he lived led one to expect. Thus it is a great thing not to acquire the reputation of being very rich. Those who avoid this pitfall manage to have a much better time than the millionaires, because they are not sponged upon by a host of needy parasites, nor eternally worried to subscribe to charities in which they do not feel the smallest interest. In fact, they can always, when it is convenient, plead a sort of social statute of limitations.

GAUDS AND GEW-GAWS.

One way in which the love of display has increased—certainly among women—is the superfluity of jewellery worn by the modern woman, not only at night, but even in the daytime. I am often struck by this when taking my walks abroad. Every up-to-date female of the leisured classes seems to possess a perfect wealth of pearl ropes, diamond chains, bejewelled earrings, buckles—in fact, every sort of thing the jeweller's art can concoct. Many of them can be traced, I should fancy, to those Parisian shops in Bond Street or the Burlington Arcade, where "fakes" calculated to deceive the keenest connoisseur can be acquired—not at a moderate price, but for very little compared with what the genuine article costs. And after all, except for the connoisseur or collector, it matters very little whether jewels are the real thing or clever copies. The effect, when worn by a pretty, well-dressed woman, is much the same, while the sham has this great advantage over the real, that imitation gems can be taken about the world with a light heart, whereas the idea of travelling abroad or even in England accompanied by the family jewels is one to strike terror into the heart of any conscientious lady or her maid. All the dreadful stories of jewel robberies on trains and at hotels must surely rise up before the mind's eye, and become such an obsession that it is impossible to know a moment's peace or really enjoy the pleasures of travelling and the life of hotels.—*Algernon in The Gentlewoman.*

BAD FOR FATHER.

It was their off-time from the pit. Both father and son anticipated a good afternoon's ratting. Incidentally they wished to try the capabilities of a young dog who had never seen a rat before.

At the first drain they came across the two stopped. Into one end the son put the youthful canine recruit. At the other end of the drain waited the father to see how the wee doggie fared. Time passed, but Nip didn't make an appearance. Puzzled, the old man bent down to investigate.

Hey, presto! Like a streak of lightning that small dog flung himself forward from the murky depths of the tunnel. Next second the old man was dancing a hornpipe of pain, with a wriggling quadruped fixed firmly to his ponderous nose.

"Keep quiet, father! It'll be the makin' of that there pup!" shouted the son gleefully.

MINOR VERSE.

When Horace remarked that the one sin which was unforgiveable in a poet was that of mediocrity, he did not presumably refer to minor poets, on place them beyond the pale of pardon, because their work was not marked by continuous exaltation, and unimpeachable correctness of construction. Mediocrity is an immemorial privilege of minor poets; we neither expect their sentiment to soar very much above the commonplace, nor do we look for absolute perfection in the matter of rhythm and of rhyme. We do expect, however, that these lesser songsters shall at least pipe a tuneful lay, and that their grammar and their prosody shall not offend a mildly critical ear. We do not like to find 'wan' rhymed with 'forlorn,' we dislike an abrupt change of metre in the body of a poem; above all we heartily detest the hackneyed words and phrases which, to quote Sydney Smith, are as uninspiring as boiled mutton and near relations. Obvious faults of detail can be eliminated, and it is a matter for regret that sparks of genius, tiny though they be, should not develope in our minor versifier's that capacity for taking pains which would prevent regrettable occurrences of this description.

Such regret we feel as we read H. M. Waithman's latest book of verse: (1) the genuine singing-stuff is there, and ample evidence of the power of lyrical expression, but Miss Waithman's work conveys an impression of haste, of off-handed and unreflecting diction. One feels that, had she troubled to read her poems aloud, she would at once have noticed the defective lines and have pruned away the superfluities. A study of the processes of poetry and the exercise of critical discrimination are necessary before Miss Waithman can reach uniformly the high standard of her best work. She has shown us that she can produce admirable verse, let us hope that in her next volume, she will present to us only that best which we know her to be capable of attaining. Dora Sigerson Shorter requires no introduction to the verse-loving public, and her "New Poems" (2) are sure of an enthusiastic welcome. A touch of melancholy pervades the book, the mysterious, and not unpleasing, melancholy of the celtic temperament of her face too, is the easy flow of speech, the winning selection of effective words, and the rhythmical utterance which one feels instructively to be less due to art than to nature. The ballads are especially pleasing, the tales are told simply, and the easy and unforced language contributes much to their undeniable charm, nowhere do we find that the note is forced; or that fantasy is pressed too hard. The ballad of the "Guardian Angels" alone, would justify the expenditure of the shilling for which Miss Shorter's dainty little book may be bought.

The fashion for Anthologies grows apace, undistinguished indeed must be the author whose work has never been given a corner in a popular Anthology. One must expect to find a fair sprinkling of rubbish in these collections, the attractive volumettes are perhaps over-hospitable, but amongst much that is unpleasing and futile, we frequently discover just the one poem, or perhaps even just the one verse which amply justifies the existence of the whole. The Vigo Verse Anthology (3) maintains a very fair standard of excellence, and occasionally rises, to real heights as for example in Masefield's poem "Spanish Waters," The verses of 'Aurelian' which bear the explanatory title of "Poppy Dreams" inspire a sentiment of satisfied approval. The workmanship is careful, and the technique, and power of expression, are of a high order. Mention should also be made of Isabel Clarke's pathetic little poem slightly reminiscent though it may be of the "Bridge of Sighs" it is, nevertheless, original in treatment and comments simply and pathetically upon the eternal mysteries of sin and of suffering. Many more of the poems are worthy of praise, each reader will, no doubt, hold a different opinion as to the merits of the various authors. The slender volume will in the meantime slip unobtrusively into its place upon our shelf not unworthy of companionship with other and weightier tomes.

(1) "The Sun of a Gunman," by H. M. Waithman (Fifield)

(2) "New Poems" by Dora Sigerson Shorter (Maunsel)

(3) "Vigo Verse Anthology" (Elkin Mathews.)

AFTER MARRIAGE.

Because your husband no longer indulges in those delicate and lover like attentions of former days, do not for a single moment imagine that he loves you no more.

Every wife ought to know that, though she undoubtedly could enjoy love-making for the rest of her life, a man would find it infinitely boring and tedious; and it is a fatal mistake for a woman to think, since he has willingly forsaken the poetry of courtship for the prose of married life, that she has ceased to awaken his interest. Not in the least. Assured of her wifely love, he has come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to woo it.

The marriage license, as you have no doubt discovered, is not a free ticket to paradise, but you should know that it rests far more with you than your husband to make it so, for the simple reason that you have not only your own troubles to bear light-heartedly, but his.

Marriage, like life, is what we make it for ourselves, especially if we happen to be the wives, for we have the power to render it a perfect pandemonium of discord by a nagging tongue and can lash it into a sea of fury by unreasonable attitudes; while, on the other hand, there is no hand so able as the wife's to smooth down itsrough corners or sweeten its monotony by a charming wifely personality.

Every woman should know that she is unwise who willingly shows her card.

For instance, you who are wives, know very well that when you are in want of a particular luxury you "woo" him with unusual smiles, and tempting dishes, till he is bound some day to come to the conclusion that all this is a means to an end.

Do you still coddle him who hath power to procure such things as fur cloaks when you have obtained what your feminine heart desired? No, of course you don't. At least, not unless you want anything more.

Then again, dear lady, you make one mistaken expecting your husband continue to worship you, to treat you as an ideal being—a goddess, in fact.

Now, your husband cannot be expected to find it particularly engrossing after a time. He doesn't always want a sweet-heart wife, nor even an ideal being. On the contrary, he wants a wife, a woman who knows how to make him happy, who can listen to his troubles and confidences, and give him advice if necessary. Above all, he wants to be made comfortable.

Nothing annoys a man more who is fairly easy-going than to find that his wife is capable of going into hysterics because he insists on having his den a perfect picture of disorder, or because he has an irritating habit of flicking his cigar-ash every where but in the proper place.

True, it is very hard to find cigar ends in your choicest embroidery and among those lovely curtains, but you must know that a man—especially a husband—has a prescriptive right to be untidy, just as much as he must have perfect freedom to fret about his torn shirt collars.

The best thing in the world to do is, just to bear it patiently. It is not the least use to point out to him the many ashtrays that adorn the room. Ashtrays were meant for everything else but what their name indicates. At least that seems to be the opinion of most husbands.

Of course it is your ambition to be an intelligent little wife, but in your enthusiasm allow me to tell you that you sometimes err. For instance, you try to improve your cleverness not knowing that this is the last thing a man wants in his wife.

Every wife should know that it is not she who should seek admiration after marriage, but she who must dispense it. For there are a good many husbands in the world who are spoilt for the simple reason that they were sat upon instead of being admired, when the occasion offered by their better halves!

A COMEDY OF EVASIONS.

The Schoolmistress, at the Vaudeville Theatre, writes Mr. Farjeon in the "World," is at once a revival and an exhumation. It is a revival of high spirits and an exhumation of humour. The high spirits are as boisterous and as irresistible as they were a quarter of a century ago. The humour, to be appreciated, demands a mental reversion to the pluperfect. All the same, you laugh. Sir Arthur Pinero was in such a merry, rompish, rollicking mood when he wrote this farce that it is impossible to withstand him. In the cold light of the morning after you may recall certain hideous incidents. There was an angry man who got tied into a knot when struggling to remove his overcoat. There were people bumping into one another in the dark. Someone sat down on the keyboard of a piano at a moment of great emotional stress. And there were puns—puns on people's names, too. It flashes across your mind that it must be very easy for an author to pun on a name he chose himself! But you never thought of that at the time. Sir Arthur Pinero had such a way with him. He resembled the *raconteurs* who begin laughing before they reach the point of their story, and send you into paroxysms of hilarity without your knowing in the least what it is all about. The Pinero of the farces was a successful man because he understood the whole art of infection.

Like *The Amazons*, *The Schoolmistress* is dependent for its central situation on the playing mice when the cat's away; and like almost every play that has ever been written from *Macbeth* to *Bunty Pulls the Strings*, "being found out"—or "not being found out"—is the essence of the drama. A schoolmistress marries a needy aristocrat, and the needy aristocrat doesn't want it to be found out that he has married beneath him. The schoolmistress is hard put to it to support her profligate husband, and she doesn't want it to be found out that in her spare time she treads the boards of the operatic stage as a *prima-donna*. Her pupils don't want it to be found out that her absence they give a lobster-salad and lark-pudding supper party to certain gentlemen. One of these pupils has been secretly married, and when she finds herself with her husband at the same supper-table as her father (who hasn't seen her for years) she doesn't want him to find out that she is his daughter. Everybody is always on the edge of being discovered, and so the comedy of evasions is sustained at high pitch from first to last. The producer—Sir Arthur himself, I presume—has been wise to refrain from the dangerous experiment of putting old wine into new bottles. When *The Amazons* was revived last summer, it was played as if it had been written only a month before, with the result that the "New Woman" atmosphere became a ridiculous excrescence. It was like putting Lady Teazle into a hobble-skirt or Œdipus into a frock-coat and "topper." In *The Schoolmistress* the costumes and the characters remain at the period of their creation—about 1885 and thus much that would otherwise have sounded creaky is given a charming historical Milestoney air. It is refreshing, too, to meet with a farce in which there are no telephones and only one telegram—which is never sent.

The best acting comes from Mr. Dion Boucicault, as the penniless aristocrat. Mr. Boucicault knows exactly the right proportion of artificiality to put into a Pinero farce, and his canary-like methods have seldom come out more entertainingly than in this piece. Mr. Edmund Gwenn, too, is well suited as a choleric rear-admiral, for the part demands that he shall act at top pressure every moment he is on the stage, and that is Mr. Gwenn's unsparing way. Miss Hilda Trevelyan, as the string-puller of the piece, displays a tendency to over-act. It seems to me that, she is beginning to "see what she can do with a part," instead of seeing what a part can do with her. I feel her, too, a little in danger of becoming conscious of her personality—of Hilda Trevelvnising. But she is very charming and amusing, for all these doubts. Miss Winifred Emery plays the schoolmistress. She recalls Rosina Brandram in her Gilbertian characters. Her ridiculous tragedy-queenery is quite in the right key. I liked, also, Miss Crissy Bell and Miss Nell Carter as the two schoolgirls, Gwendoline and Ermyntrude—delightful nonentities, and more eighteen-eighty-fiveish than anything else in the piece.

STILL THERE.

By the side of a penny-in-the-slot machine stood a youngster weeping bitterly.

"What's the matter, my boy?" asked a man.

"I put a penny in this slot," blubbered the boy, "and the machine won't work."

"Is that all, my lad?" said the man. "Well, here's another penny for you."

And when the sympathising citizen came back from his office two hours later, the boy was still standing by the side of his machine with his pocket full of pennies and still blubbering.

licing The Empire.

III.

THE COASTGUARD.

BY

FRANK T. BULLEN

thor of "The Log of a Sea Waif," The Cruise of the Cachalot," etc.)

fficiency and devotion to duty are outstanding characteristics of all various Police Forces of the Empire, lities which are equally prominent ther those forces are engaged in ilating the traffic of the City of don, or hunting evil doers in the North-West of Canada. So much his the case, so universal is its lication, that we have come to rd the possession of these qualities policeman as innate, something table. Best of all perhaps is the onscious reliance we place upon the e as our guides, philosophers, and ids in very many matters con- ing our every day welfare, without aps reflecting that aiding the en in all possibly legitimate ways he primal duty of the police every- re.

THE OLD COASTGUARD.

ow it is only in this great and ficent sense that the term police be applied to the Coastguard, for great duty which was theirs erly has now fallen into almost plete disuse. The enormous change ational policy in the direction of nports, although it did not, un- , result in Free Trade, had ly one splendid effect, that of crime. Within the memory n now living smuggling was ed on to a tremendous extent, and he constant endeavour to prevent d arrest the smugglers the coast- led stirring lives, redolent of ance and full of highest daring. las it was also in the highest degree opular, for it seemed impossible to rince anybody but a coastguards- or other official connected with Preventive Service that cheating Customs was wrong. Consequently duty laid upon the coastguard was bly difficult as well as dangerous, ordinary condition in the preven- of offences being reversed, in that y man's hand, and what was worse, y woman's, was against the officers he performance of their duty.

ATCHERS BY THE SHORE.

he far higher and more important es now performed by the coast- d had then hardly come into being. sea-borne commerce of these ds, great as it undoubtedly was in parison with that of other nations in proportion to the population of ain, was the merest trifle compared its volume to-day. And in conse- nce there is the most urgent ssity laid upon us as a nation that art of our particularly rugged and rous coast frequented by ships be left unwatched in case of a less vessel driving on shore and rew perishing for lack of assistance, r very going a mystery. Unfor- ately even with the careful and cient watch kept along the coast e do occasionally occur cases in ch a wreck happens unnoticed, such hose which take place in blinding and heavy gales laden with thick

vigour and promptitude of the made in the press upon these ions is a sure indication of the eral efficiency of the service ered, remembering how incessant be the vigilance to prevent such happening. The general public usually, ignorant of the fact that duty of watching the coasts is ely a function of the Board of de, as is also the manipulation of rocket and mortar apparatus and r schemes for the assistance of and seamen cast ashore, though onvenience sake performed by the guard.

A DEED OF HEROISM.

ithin our present limited space we e room for just a sample of the ic deeds done by coastguards far the public gaze, unreported in the journals but happily all recorded eadquarters, albeit of necessity in d matter-of-fact official reports. th of August 1910. During a e Atlantic gale a fishing boat, the ary Jane," was driven on the rocks nniscraice, Sligo. It would usefully oy many pages to describe the of tormented waters on that wild at such a time, but they would inadequate. All that can be said that the lifeboat having failed to h the doomed vessel, Boatman h, of the coastguard leapt into the akers, and aided by one of the noble h Constabulary, succeeded in veying a life-line to the boat and ing the crew. In December of the e year two fishing boats, the "Fisher d" and the "Mary Immaculate" e to grief on the bar at Arklow ing a heavy gale. Boatman Hitch- k and Downey stripped, plunged o the seething surf and rescued four n, one of whom afterwards died. Everyone who reads the newspapers embers the dramatic loss of the t German sailing ship "Preussen" Dover. But few know how Coast- rdsman Hughes, seeing her ashore, d to make telephonic connection h other stations, but failed owing the storm having destroyed the es. He then, knowing a place where cliff dipped to a beggarly 100 from the water, sought that place went down, finding when he ed the end of the rope ladder he was still 30 feet from the tom. What of that? he had his line, and by its means he reached shore only to find that he was less to do anything. Meanwhile his mrades at another point had succeed- in firing rockets directly over the ssel and thus establishing communi- ions with her. He re-appeared after ing lost for two hours, satisfied that ough he had been powerless his lows had succeeded. Thus the Coastguardsman performs eds that seem to town bound folks ly amazing, and what is no less ective as regards the welfare of shore k keeping his eagle eye ranging g the coast for such sad jetsam as d sailors or passengers.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

But other dead things come within province which it is his duty to ry or in other ways render inno- ous to the health of people ashore. for instance a dead seal, about ich highly scented jetsam there was urious dispute recently as to whether was an animal or a fish raised because of the rightful allocation of responsibility for payment. A dead whale becomes a truly terrible problem, unless as sometimes happens, some enterprising citizen buys it! And thereafter is called upon summarily to abate the nuisance it certainly causes, often to his own financial undoing. When the great Australian liner "Suevic" was stranded off the Lizard there was an enormous number of carcases of sheep and lambs washed ashore at various points along the coast and these, but for the coastguard, would have become an intolerable nuisance. But there the fixing of the financial responsibility was easy.

Again a wreck to-day means an instant stern supervision over the salvaged cargo, any meddling with which by unauthorised persons is larcency and punishable as such. Here again the coastguard is invaluable, albeit he is not in any sense an officer of the law.

THE FIRST RESERVE OF THE FLEET.

But it may be asked if he is not this, that, and the other, what is he? He is the first reserve of the Navy, always called upon for annual manœuvres in mobilisation, ready for active service at any time, and kept in touch with the most recent developments of ships, machinery and guns. Besides this he is a skilled telegraphist, especially in the direction of wireless, but there his services merge into the private and confidential.

A matter which may be lightly touched upon his perfect knowledge of his district. It is no small asset to the great service to which he belongs and the nation generally that a little colony of such men as he is should be established in so many places round our coasts. First of all they give a tone to the district, being in touch with all the workers while at the same time of the very highest class of worker themselves. Secondly, for their knowledge of the coasts. Here they are unmatched even by the pilots, who while knowing the navigable channels, and the run of the tides, cannot know or be expected to know all the ins and out of the coast with respect to landing difficulties.

Lastly they know the neighbourhood for a considerable distance inland, knowledge which is of incalculable value when it is possessed by such men. And this knowledge of the land extends to people—it would be quite impossible for strangers to frequent the vicinity of a coastguard station and not be marked down, and their every movement noted by someone of the coastguard staff.

HOW THE COASTGUARD IS RECRUITED.

And now we must consider for a little what manner of man the coastguard is. The position of leading seaman or stoker in one of His Majesty's ships is one that is only attained by a combination of qualities which you may almost seek in vain for ashore. Not only must a man's intelligence be of an abnormally high order, but his power of rising to any emergency on the instant of springing from deep sleep to confront the most deadly peril with cool calculating courage, much be such as can only be found in the Navy, and much shine conspicuously even there by comparison with that of thousands of others.

Higher still perhaps must be placed the qualities of self-restraint, of self-respect. Slowly and with infinite pains only does a man attain the coveted good conduct stripe, which, after all, is but a step upwards in the long climb to the position of first class petty officer. A few minutes' self indulgence, a lot of grog too many, a sudden outburst of horribly overtried temper and the labour of years is undone, the hero is back to the ranks again, with an additional handicap in his fight for promotion, the souring of his temper and a sense of suffering injustice.

There is no competitive examination on earth so severe as this, yet such is the educational value of life in the Navy whether in physique, morale, intelligence, or true manhood, that thousands pass it and are in very deed the back-bone of the service. From these by particular favour are recruited the men of the Coastguard service, mostly men who, having married, hunger for a shore life with their families, even though the home provided for them may be and often is on one of the most desolate and storm beaten portions of our coast, where they are almost as far removed from civilisation as if they were in Central America.

THE EMOLUMENTS OF THE SERVICE.

Nor are the emoluments great. The pay ranges from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 2d. per day, according to length of service, with free rent and firing. Of course with the naval man's adaptability the coastguardsman soon develops into an expert gardener, and raises his own vegetables, while the cost of living, even if it be poor, is usually low. I am sorry to have to admit that the cost of living is higher in proportion to the accessibility of the place, so that the poor coastguardsman has to pay somewhat heavily for the pleasure of having a station at some seaside resort. The cynical would suggest that tips from visitors who are allowed to look through the coastguardsman's telescope may make up the difference, but my experience of Naval Jack has taught me that he is a dangerous man to offer a tip to. I cannot deny positively that such a thing as tipping a coastguard by a visitor is ever done, I can only say that I have several times seen a tip indignantly refused, and that the acceptance of one is foreign to the character of the naval man, as I know him.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this, that for the sum of £150,000 per annum, a sum ridiculously small in comparison to the cost of the Navy, and the value of the service rendered, we have a chain of trained seamen watching by day and night a coast line of 4,000 miles, doing duties of inestimable value entirely out of the limelight of public opinion, and held to their high standard of efficiency solely by reason of their early training in that force which has long held the proud position of the Police of the World, the British Navy.

A HELPER.

The lecturer glared round at his audience.

"I venture to assert," he cried, "that there is not a single person present at this meeting who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our glorious English forests."

A little man at the back of the hall sprang to his feet.

"You're wrong, mister," he piped. "About twenty years ago I shot a woodpecker!"

The Mode of the Moment.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Auteuil last week, with magnificent but glacial weather (marking the first real winter's day we have had the season), was favoured by a most select gathering. Here I noticed striking spring *toilettes*, confirming the idea that the reign of light and vivid colours will carry all before it. Of two delightful dresses, one was of orange yellow and the other of "billiard" green, the materials being very soft, thick silk, resembling *velours de laine*, and a new silk with a goffered surface. In both cases the waist-line was distinctly marked but very long.

Many tailor jackets have belts, straps, or *motifs* in *passementerie* in place of the erstwhile enamel fastening and are reminiscent of the fascinating Russian blouse in the manner in which they fall slightly fulled over the belt; in length these jackets are to the knees thrown widely open in front to display the waiscoat, which reaches half way to the knees, and is always of bright coloured brocade, red and gold green, white taffeta, or "currant" red being the favourites at present with large designs of folliage in black.

Without any exception, all dresses will be short, and as they are tighter than ever at the bottom of the skirt, it is definitely decreed that they shall be cut up in front showing something of the limbs. In draperies, the skirt will be quiet different at the height of the knee and a little lower at the back will be two or more horizontal pleats, as though a longer skirt were in this way shortened to an equal length. At the waist, there are three very deep perpendicular pleats, in the back that open and fall away in a natural fulness.

At last the *couturiers* are showing their very newest creations to the buyers, who come at this season from almost every point of the globe to admire and carry away the marvels that the foremost fashion city in the world can give them.

What a campaign has been made by the Press against the rigorous measures adopted this year by the *couturier* who would seek to restrict the inspection of new models to those who guarantee to buy to the extent of 200*l.*! Poor dressmakers! who make so great an effort to keep secret their treasures of invention. They need not waste their energy. So long as the world of dress exists, good ideas will be copied without credit to the designers!

Ideal is what we might call the "suppleness" that we find the chief feature of the new modes, even thick materials retaining the utmost pliancy. It is of these brilliant soft silks that our new tailor costumes will be manufactured. One might say "tailor" in name only, for though the long jackets accentuates *la ligne*, the addition of the waistcoat and the light frills at the open throat, and the way in which the skirt is worn, belong to the domain of the *couturier*. How pretty also are the embroidered flowers that trim blouse dresses in light tabrics; they look as though handpainted, so beautifully are they printed. The designs have the regularity of Japanese work; the colours are as vivid.

One costume I have seen is made of black watered silk of very soft texture, giving in the skirt a careless looped-up effect; it is opened over the ankle to allow of easy, graceful walking, in spite of its continued tightness. The jacket gives to the waistline its proper place and accentuates the silhouette falling almost to the knees; it is slightly longer at the back where it remains open to show the handsomely-embroidered double-breasted waistcoat, which falls nearly as long as the jacket. The waistcoat is made of pink satin, the buttons are of black jet, and round the open throat are very full pleated ruffles of finest tulle, the same soft edging falling from the sleeves.

In footwear, *la chic Parisienne* harks back to the days of her grandmother, for the new craze promises to be white silk stockings and black shoes. One of our leading *couturiers* is showing his *mannequins* thus garbed.—ROGEVER *in The World.*

THE AMERICAN WOMAN AND HER LINEN.

Though we lay the introduction of the Turkey Trot and Bunny Hug and various other vulgar abominations which defile our ballrooms at the door of our American cousin, we must not forget that it is also to her we owe our present delicate taste in *lingerie*, and that we must credit her with our emancipation from the terrible underwear and night attire worn by our grandmothers.

In the early Victorian era the American tourist and the American hostess in our midst was a *rara avis*, and we wondered at her manners, methods, and ways (*and* English), instead of emulating them. She became synonymous with everything that was daring, audacious, unconventional, and *bizarre*; that she had the effrontery to borrow the daintiness of her linen from the French capital labelled her more or less (mostly more) improper.

In these days of lace, ribbon, insertion, and linen of the finest, it is difficult to realise that women ever allowed such hideous apparitions as must have been reflected in their bed room mirrors. The days of my childhood are still sufficiently recent to be remembered by me, but even then the formula for underclothing was "plain but good, and of necessity hand-sewn all through." Good, by all means, but in the name of all creation why *plain*? Why not—as they are to-day—just the prettiest and daintiest garments inventable? Even as a tiny girl I could never understand this terrible ban in underwear on anything the least becoming and attractive.

Oh, you dear American woman, who stole from Paris only to improve upon ideas and planted them in dreary England. For this one deed I forgive you all the Hugs and Trots your inventive brain may yet evolve.

Time was when the main thought about a dressing-gown was warmth. This is now the least of its attributes, and this, too, we owe to the American woman, for she has insisted upon our hotels being properly warmed and incidentally taught us that it is more comfortable, as well as more healthy to go from a warm drawing-room to a sleeping chamber that is not wintry in its temperature.

What put the above into my head was the remark of a Dover Street *couturier* to whom I was talking on Saturday morning. The subject of our conversation was the new skirt, which five minutes before an equally well-known costumier had told me was going to be tighter than ever. My second informant is not so sure, and the reason given is that some ladies who lead our fashion in London are bent upon the revival of the fashion of the *pretty* petticoat, especially for evening wear. With a tight skirt the pretty lacy, decorative petticoat is an impossibility, for it cockles round the knees immediately. "At the present moment, ladies are ordering pretty much what, they desire themselves," said the dressmaker; "In Paris skirts are as tight as ever, but in London, honestly speaking, the next few months' fashion is an unkown quantity. Personally, I should like to see evening dresses especially a little fuller and the reintroduction of the petticoat.

Is it the craving for the pretty petticoat, or is it the short skirt that is bringing the subject of hosiery so much into question? Be the reason what it may, never has the subjet of stockings so occupied the female mind as now. They are mere open-worked than ever; but, instead of the steriotyped patterns we are accustomed to, the new stockings are practicallly nothing but lace. Some of these are lace half-way up the leg, others are composed entirely of it. White is much *en evidence*, but all colorrs are to be worn to a greater extent than black and brown, and coloured shoes and boots with coloured tops are offered for street wear.—ROSEMARY WYNNS *in The World.*

LIVINGSTONE'S VANISHED MSS.

Livingstone's books are full of meat. It is doubtful whether they will ever become obsolete or out of print, for they are a mine of information to the student of Africa. Each time I re-read them, some fresh fact or allusion arrests my attention and increases my admiration for the writer. He was indeed a modern-minded man, and his interest in Africa was perspicacious. Long before any other modern writer—in succession to the early Portuguese—he mentions the existence of the Zimbabwe ruins on information supplied to him by the natives. In 1872 we find him writing on a Stone Age in Africa with a degree of judgment and foresight that are quite astonishing. If this high praise—from the point of view of the ethnologist, philologist, botanist, zoologist and geologist—is to be given to the three books of Livingstone's written for popular reading what may not have been the quality of his manuscripts dealing purely with science? And this we shall probably never know, for, by some perverse fate, what Livingstone no doubt regarded as the best of his work in Africa has never come to and may never reach our knowledge. There are said to be manuscript vocabularies of his dealing with the languages of South-west and Central Africa stored in the Grey Library in Capetown which the Cape Colonial Government for fifty years, more or less, has been too parsimonious to print and publish. But in addition to that we are informed by the Rev. Horace Waller, who edited the last journals of Livingstone, that he (Waller) cut out of this work in two volumes 'all the purely scientific material.' What did he do with it? Where is it? Who is hiding it?—*From 'David Livingstone,' by Sir H. H. Johnston, in the 'Cornhill Magazine' for March.*

CALIBAN AND THE FISH-DAMS.

Caliban's menial services of cutting and staking firewood, of scraping trenchers and of washing dishes, were those of all natives in the early American settlements. The Indians were the hewers of wood and drawers of water wherever Europeans set foot in America. Shakespeare offers especially precise testimony to the value attached by the early English settlers on the American continent to the industry and ingenuity of the natives as fishermen. More than once Caliban is made to boast of his prowess as a fisherman. 'I'll fish for thee,' assures Trinculo, when offering his allegiance. But more illuminating is his exultant cry, 'No more dams I'll make for fish,' when he thinks that he has flung off Prospero's yoke. This threat, which commentators on Shakespeare pass over in silence, is a graphic allusion to a peculiar peril of which Englishmen in Virginia had made practical trial. The Virginians like most Indians, caught their fish in their wide rivers by means of ingeniously constructed dams or weirs. A series of circular fences made of willow poles held together by wickerwork ran from the bank into the river bed, and suspended baskets within the fenced enclosures daily entrapped masses of fish. The secret of this Indian weir-construction was well kept by natives, and Europeans never learnt the art. On the natives' maintenance of the dams the early settlers chiefly depended for their sustenance, and when native disaffection put the dams out of working order the lives of the colonists were at once in jeopardy.—*From 'Caliban's Visits to England,' by Sir Sidney Lee, in the Cornhill Magazine' for March.*

NATURAL ENEMIES.

On a bench in the city Park sat two tramps. They were strangers, but because of the fellowship which exists among their kind, they exchanged views freely.

"Well," said the first, "I haven't always been a tramp. I used to be a lino-operator."

"Is that so?" queried the second. "Why, I used to be a proof-reader."

The policeman who separated them said it was the worst flight he ever saw.

WHERE IT HAPPENED.

During dinner a young Frenchman was seated next to a fine-looking young woman who was wearing a gown which displayed her beautiful arms.

"I came near not being here to-night," said she. "I was vaccinated a few days ago and it gives me considerable annoyance."

The young foreigner gazed at the white arm of the speaker "Is that so?" he replied. "Where were you vaccinated?"

The girl smiled demurely and said "In Manchester."

THE NEW BABY.

Teacher—"I shall not keep you after school, Johnnie. You may go home now."

Johnnie—"I don't want to go home. There's a baby just come to our house."

Teacher—"You ought to be glad, Johnnie. A dear little baby—"

Johnnie (vehemently)—"I ain't glad! Pa'll blame me—he blames me for everything."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NOT QUITE.

Enquiring Bore—"And do you come down the same way as you go up, Mr. Aviator?"

The Aviator—"No, Sir; I try to come down feet first."

NERVE.

"My next-door neighbour has got more nerve than any man I ever met."

"That so?"

"He came over to my place yesterday and borrowed my gun; said he wanted it to shoot a dog that kept him awake at nights."

"Where does the nerve come in?"

"It was my dog he shot."

WARNED OFF.

A foreign-looking gentleman was walking in the Johannesburg Zoo not so very long ago and read the notice;—"Bird's nesting is strictly forbidden."

"How cruel you are in Africa," he said to his friend. "Why, even the birds are not allowed to make their nests in your public zoo and gardens."

MISUNDERSTOOD.

An American gentleman was invited to a ball in a district where the vowels were sounded rather long. Just before supper he came to his hostess, who was to dance with him shortly. She said to him, however, "Oh, Mr. Foster, I really can't dance any more; I'm danced out."

"Don't say that," replied the gallant Mr. Foster; "not darned stout, just nice and plump."

A "LUNATIC."

In a speech at Cambridge, Professor Howard Marsh told a story of a lodger who many years ago lived on the ground floor in Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, London. He gave notice to leave because he complained there was a lunatic on the floor above him who walked about all night, talking to himself, and never went to bed till three in the morning. The "lunatic" was John Bright, preparing one of his great speeches!

A PRIOR CLAIM.

The lovely girl having lingered a minute in her room to adjust her transformation, changed the angle of her Grecian bend, and make sure that her skirt fitted like the skin of a plum, descended to the parlor to find the family pet ensconced upon the knee of the youngman-caller, her curly head nestled comfortably against his shoulder.

"Why, Mabel," the young lady exclaimed, "aren't you ashmed of yourself? Get down this minute."

"Shan't," retorted the child. "I got here first."

GUILTY.

On a sultry summer day, when thunder and hail showers had prevailed early in the morning, a wedding party came to the church from a distant parish.

When the register was being signed the vicar asked the bridegroom, "Have you had any hail this morning?"

The man blushed and hesitated, but at length replied:—

"Well, Sir, we did just have a glass a piece afore we started."

WELL MEANT.

Mr. Balfour tells a good story concerning an English golfer playing on a French course, who understood no language but his own.

He made a fine approach shot with his iron and succeeded in laying his ball dead. He turned round to his caddy for applause. The latter saw what was expected of him and did his best to rise to the occasion.

He described the shot in the only English words which he had heard habitually associated with any remarkable successful stroke in the game. Looking full in his employer's face with his most winning and sympathetic smile, he uttered the words:—

"Beastly fluke!"

FIDO NOT FASTIDIOUS.

"Mary, Mary," cried a shocked mother, noticing her little daughter feeding her pet dog at the table, and with her own spoon. "What are you thinking of to feed Fido from the spoon you are using yourself?"

The child looked up, innocently smiling. "Oh mother dear, he doesn't mind a bit."

DIDN'T MATTER.

The night watchman of a large hotel saw an apparition in white moving along the hall at 2 a.m. He hastened his steps and tapped on the shoulder what proved to be a man.

"Here, what are you doing out here?" asked the watchman.

The man opened his eyes and seemed to come put of a trance.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I am a somnambulist."

"Well," said the watchman, "you can't walk around these halls in the middle of the night in your nightshirt, no matter what your religion is."

PROFITABLE BLACK EYE.

James Gordon Bennett had a way of appearing in the composing-rooms of the "New York Herald" at the most unexpected times, and, as his visits often resulted in a general "shake up" of the working forces of the paper, they were awaited with fear and trembling by employes.

On one of these occasions one of the pressmen, an excellent workman, who had been there under the elder Bennett, but was sometimes guilty of a lapse from sobriety, had a black eye, and was in a quandary as to what excuse he should offer if Mr. Bennett should comment upon it. By a sudden inspiration he seized an ink-roller and daubed some ink on his face, completely covering the discoloration.

Presently, Mr. Bennett came into the pressroom, and, with the foreman, Mr. Hays, went through the room, commenting on every detail and looking very sharply at every workman. When about to leave, he suddenly pointed to the inky pressman and said, "Mr. Hays, what is that man's name?"

The man quaked in his shoes until Mr. Bennett said slowly, 'I want you to give that man three dollars a week more wages. He is the only man in the room who looks as if he had been working."

ADDRESS

TELEGRAPHIC LEACH & WEBORNY'S "LEACHWEB"

VIENNA PROCESS

THE PREMIER FIRM IN INDIA.

Chemical Cleaning!

Dry Cleaning! and Dyeing!

BOMBAY.

Managing Proprietor,

A. SYDNEY SMITH

NE PLUS ULTRA

MOURNING ORDERS

Returned in two or three days if sent direct to LEACH & WEBORNY.

AWAITING SPRING.

An Anticipation.

BY MRS. NEISH.

[COPYRIGHT.]

We see but dimly through the mists and vapour.
Amid these earthly damps,
What seem to us but sad funeral tapers.
May be heaven's distant lamps.
"There is no death! what seems so is transition."—Longfellow.

A melancholy wind is sighing over the garden, and the long black elms stretch empty arms in a desolate world.

Dead leaves are tossed to and fro, broken branches strew the sodden woodland pathway, and there is a mighty creaking and groaning of timbers as the deafening wind rushes blustering over dale and hill.

An early morning in February, and, as yet, few signs of spring, but last week the primroses were beginning to bloom and the sun lay warm over the empty meadows. To-day we are plunged into winter depths again. So it ever is with Life and its changing joys and sadness, one day Happiness stands beckoning to us tenderly, and another day Sorrow turns her mournful fate our way.

In sorrow we forget that such a state as happiness can ever be, and in this month of storm and sleet-driven wind and cold, we forget that spring can ever come again.

Winter, dear cold-handed winter, indeed has scarcely left us, and only yesterday there was a terrific storm of rain and hail, yet this very morning as soon as the sun had risen the music of the lark broke over the fields, a moment of hope, in a mood of despair.

The woods are bare and the meadows brown and flowerless, but in the hedgerows here and there the celandine, half-hidden by winter's decay, is slowly opening her golden blossoms, and where the firs grew thick and dark in the wood the amorous pigeon mourns fitfully, a harmonious offset to the lark's unceasing pean of joy.

The chickweed, that wonderful bird-food, spreads a hidden feast in many a corner, and the dandelious lie here and there "richly embossed in silken grass a sunflower in the early spring."

A common dandelion!—how glibly we utter these words of garden blasphemy—a common dandelion, that wonder among wonders, a thing of beauty and indeed a joy for ever, each bloom in itself a flower of loveliness, and as the poet says:

"A common flower that grows beside the way, Tinging the dusty road with harmless gold," and later on in the year it is well beloved of the children, and a favourite-pastime with them to blow that

"Globe of down,
The schoolboy's clock in every town
Which the truant puffs amain
To conjure lost hours back again."

and over the dandelions and above the early primrose stars, hovers the first yellow and white butterfly, not born of spring, but a survivor of autumn and out to show us that he at least is looking out for sunny days, and thinks perchance the Spring is here.

Brooks are closed and herbage dried and withered hard, yet buds are swelling, and those who run may clearly read that that which looks like Death is but transition. Hope and despair eternally alternate, and a night of frost is followed by a morning mild and sunny.

Valentine's Day soon passes, and in the woods Nature's orchestra is gaily tuning. There is a vibrant sound of the coming Spring Festival, as song and twitter, snap and rustle, herald the near departure of our waiting hours and the coming of the rejoicing season.

March is here at last, and to-day is sunless, a quiet dull day when sky and river meet in one harmonious blur of grey and a heavy mist lies waiting for the sun's dispersing rays. Yet, in spite of frost and mist, every hour brings Spring nearer, and although the garden is still a desolate waste, in hidden corners there are little hopeful signs that our time of weariness will soon be at an end.

The thrush, unrivalled songster, outvies the mellow blackbird; they are obviously anticipating a pleasant future. They are singing their songs of courtship and wooing to their mates among the upward tree twigs, where tiny crimson points and brownish-red scales already shadow forth the embryo leaves of Summertime.

Undeterred by icy winds, the almond tree will soon burst into a very glory of pink. "A little cloud of roses all in a world of grey," for already it is rose-tipped, and in sheltered places fresh blossoms are opening daily, and beside the trembling Star of Bethlehem, the primroses have already unfolded their sweet pale blossoms. Nothing perhaps reminds us of our childhood like the sulphur-tinted primrose flower. Is there any greater child-pleasure, unless, perhaps, it were blackberrying, than the diving down into mossy woodland depths in search of delicately-scented primroses, and then the joy, oh! the joy of tying them into fragrant bunches.

And there is no surer sign that spring will soon be here than the opening of the almond blossom and primrose flowers, unless it is the coming of the dog violets. But alas! we have yet often to wait a weary while after the primroses are out and the violets scenting the chilly air. They are visible signs of scent and bloom and joys to come, but there will be long days yet of cold and frost and wind and gloom before the glad time really comes when—

"Spring goes forth
O'er the bleak mountains of the shadowy north,
And with one radiant glance, one magic breath
Wakes all things lovely from the sleep of death;
While the glad voices of a thousand streams,
Bursting their bondage, triumph in her beams."

"Wake all things lovely from the sleep of death," says the poet. Yes "there is no death; what seems so is transition." So, indeed, we are taught by nature, for even in the darkest and dreariest hour of winter, sap is stirring, and dead leaves are only put away to make room for living leaves to come.

'Tis the first of April, and our waiting turns to alternate suspense and eagerness. Insects, awaken from the torpor of winter, and bitter winds are replaced by balmy breezes. The woods are greening almost imperceptibly, a shadowy veil o'er virgin beauty and the awakened insects creep from under stones to open sunny places. Birds are building in a very riot of work and joy, and even the mourning pigeon's note has turned to one of hope and promise.

There are no young lambs as yet in the still unjewelled fields, and the upland is still but barely green, and the river, swollen with winter rains, rushes turbulently by, but trembling hope has turned to certainty. There is a slow tremor of the earth, a faint stir, an indescribable and incomparable feeling of happiness in the very air, and egg-filled nests will soon be filled with gaping mouths, and sheep will be browsing contentedly beside their gambolling offspring, while swollen buds burst into a delicate lace-work and turn to a very glory of green.

* * * * * * *

It is the last of our waiting hours, and, like darkness before dawn, a day or two of rain and storm have laid their pressing shadow on our hearts. There is a breathles stillnesss in the air to-day, for dawn has scarcely broken, but in another hour neither storm nor wind will drown the music of the woods, and "all the landscape, earth and sky and sea breathes like a bright-eyed face that laughs out openly."

The drenching showers have laid the dust, and Spring, sweet Spring, is broadly hinted everywhere.

Birds are busy, and bees are working steadily, and fields are filled with tiny growing things, a very harmony of green and daisies. A few days ago the hedges were almost bare, and now they are already green, and gay with linnets' notes, and the twittering songs of little wrens. And "The country is growing glorious quietly, day by day."

"The colour of April comes and goes in a blush to meet the May," and on every side new beauties unfold and shy flowers burst into bloom. Dark days still weary us, and the country-side has still in parts a bloomless empty look, but moments slip quickly and more quickly by and once more Hope, which perchance has sometimes left us during those winter days, Hope, sweet Hope, comes back to us, and, as we step forth into the budding earth amid sights of beauty and sounds of song, the gladdening words from the Book of Books come back to us, a Song of Songs:

"For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

"And Spring, dear Spring, is here again."

New Books and New Editions.

THE CATFISH.

By CHARLES MARRIOTT. (Hurst and Blackett.)

Mr. Marriott has come far from his beginnings. Except for the rather stupidly freakish title, there is nothing in this excellent novel to remind one of the crudities which disfigured real talent in "The Column."

This book is the history of a man's life from childhood to maturity and perhaps some detail of the childhood could have been spared. But Mr. Marriott wants to show that George Tracy is one of those creatures with whom the "subliminal self" is near the surface, and who have, therefore, a great deal of what is generally called imagination; though it often means that they act securely by instinct, and develop, as George Tracy did, tremendous practical efficiency.

The story shows how Tracy was always ashamed of his imagination—always afraid to be convicted of possessing unusual perceptions; but also how he learnt to trust the instinct which guided him in the choice of a career and of a wife. Just as he instantly divined and annexed the woman who would satisfy absolutely his ordinary self, so he found the true outlet for his energies in establishing a shop.

He had divined that "Commerce was disappearing in finance." "People used to make things and then sell them in order to make money; now they were trying to make money out of money, and things had become only a means to that end." It is an interesting line of thought, and George Tracy's success in providing the things that other people really wanted" (in their subconscious selves), opens up the romance of shopkeeping.

Blazac handled that same romance without those lapses into side-comment which Mr. Marriott has not perfectly fused with his main theme. That theme is the intertwisted fate of Tracy and of the woman whom he wooed and never made love to, who waited for him, till she saw him married and happy, and who always, even against his resitance, drove him back to that instinctive preception of realities in which his true quality lay.

MARY IN THE MARKET.

By H. MAXWELL. (John Long).

This is a very bright and readable story of the comedy order. It opens with an exciting adventure which befell the heroine, Mary Drummond, on her way from Russia, where for some years she had been living as companion to a Grand Duchess. The reserved carriage in which she was travelling was invaded by a fugitive from the police, a mysterious, but evidently well-bred Englishman, who commanded rather than implored her to announce him as her invalid husband, if the police should search the train at the next halt, thrust upon her a passport, a marriage certificate and a wedding ring wherewith to support the story, and then cooly climbed into her sleeping berth and fell asleep, leaving her to face the situation, which she did so successfully that they got safely past the frontier, when her amazing companion took himself off as unceremoniously as he had arrived, while Mary, contining her journey was seriously injured in a train smash, was indentified as "The Marchioness of Arden" by the papers she carried, and when she recovered found herself under the kindly care of the Duke and Duchess of Stratford, a delightful old couple, who, imagining her to be the widow of their scapegrace son, were determined to "do their duty to the poor thing," and when Mary recovered her memory and told her story, were convinced that it was a hallucination resulting from the shock of the accident. The inevitable complications arising from the situation are dexterously handled, and although the plot may sound preposterous as outlined, the story is so vivaciously written, and the people drawn with such a natural, effective touch, that it really does not appear artificial.

THE PEARL-STRINGER.

By PEGGY WEBLING. (Methuen.)

Miss Webling is to be congratulated on her latest novel. She introduces her readers to a great many interesting and some particulary charming characters, and tells us stories, or little bits of stories, about each of them. The main story in the book does not deal with Nannie Mordaunt, the pearl-stringer, at all, but with the love affair and marriage of her friend Rose Leonard, and it is a very touching and well-told story.

There is some sense of confusion in the crowding of the characters on to the stage, and some failure in constructive power. Miss Webling has the unusual gift of making all her characters live, and when she introduces a new one she cannot forbear making some sort of development, which does not always help towards the larger issues of her plan. But if you like to take her book not as a complete and homogeneous narrative, but as a delightful introduction to some dozen or more agreeable, quaint, pathetic, or laughable people you will get the utmost satisfaction out of it.

ROADKNIGHT.

By R. MURRAY GILCHRIST. (Holden and Hardingham.)

Eugene Roadknight is not a very attractive subsidiary character in an otherwise quite attractive and well-told tale, and it is difficult to see why he should have given his name to it. The old people of the farm of Shepherd's Flat and the old doctor with his three daughters in the town of Calton are delightful people to meet with, and the quaint and original figure of Mrs. Feuseck, whose charming daughter Roadknight has the good fortune to Marry, is also well worth knowing. Three love-stories, and three marriages make up the composition, which is a pleasing one and leaves the reader grateful for his entertainment.

THE WEAKER VESSEL.

By E. F. BENSON. (Heinemann.)

Supposing oneself to be dull and in need of an interesting fictional companion, it is impossible to imagine an author to whom one would turn more readily than to Mr. E. F. Benson. He can be grave and he can be very gay, and he can talk well about things that matter. His *Mrs. Ames* would have enlivened the most depressed influenza patients, and one reflects contentedly of pleasant hours with most of his creations. But, alas! he has failed us this time to a considerable extent. His latest book was ominously named. Without delay, it must be acknowledged that there is a great deal to amuse one in *The Weaker Vessel*. Mrs. Ramsden is a grand study, and the scenes of clerical life in which she figures are the best and brightest in the book. A more detestable and exasperating female could not be imagined, yet withal it is upon Eleanor, her daughter, the Garvice-like heroine, that one feels one's wrath is captured. Self sacrifice conceited, annoyingly patient, and withal irritating where a little tact might have smoothed domestic matters affected to a degree, Eleanor well-nigh induces the reader to fling aside her history long ere it is finished. In desperation, one sometimes wonders whether Mr. Benson has not played a joke on us; and by out-Garvicing Garvice, has tried to plump the depth of the novel-reader's endurance of this type of heroine. Of course, no Garvice heroine would smoke a cigarette or go on the stage as Eleanor does; however, we like her none the better for either deed of derring-do. A parson's daughter she goes as a governess, marries the tutor in the same family when he becomes a successful playwright, and finds he can only write when he is "stiffened" by unlimited whiskies. What that flabby young man endures Mr. Benson has very vividly shown us, but he apparently expects us to sympathise with his annoyingly patient wife. It is difficult to say what it is about her that makes her so aggravating, but the fact remains that she is thoroughly unlikeable, and one wishes poor Harry had died of his accident and secured freedom. When one is not in the waspish company of Mrs. Ramsden who found it equally difficult to determine how Eleanor made herself obnoxious, we confess to a feeling of boredom with this book. Mr. Benson "holds forth" in it on every possible occasion, and there is nobody concerned in the story who really interests one, while there is more than one to excite dislike.

MRS. PRATT OF PARADISE FARM.

By KATHARINE TYNAN. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

There is a quality in the art of Mrs. Katharine Tynan which is difficult to define—it is, perhaps, best described as a combination of charm and delicacy. And that delightful quality is even unusually evident in the sketch of the simple-mined, warm-hearted Mrs. Pratt. She is mistress of the pretty Paradise Farm, living there alone, for she is a young widow, and a young widow whose life is clouded. The grim old husband died of poison, and she was suspected of administering it. For this she was tried, but acquitted. Into the sombre life which is all that is left to her flashes a glimpse of brightness, in the shape of a young husband and wife who become her lodgers and laugh with incredulity when she speaks of her past tragedy. With their coming many things come to Nancy Pratt, and finally a happy ending to all her troubles, even to the lifting of the overshadowing cloud. All this is told with a tender grace which makes of the simple story an artistic achivement.

THE LOVE PIRATE.

By C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON. (Methuen.)

The resource and imagination of these clever collaborators in what may be described as "travel fiction" are endless. Each volume that comes from them opens fresh vistas to the untravelled reader, and their last book is in some respects the best they have yet given us. The "Love Pirate" is a certain young and charming princess, American by birth, and wife—in name—of the Prince di Sereno, who chiefly wished, apparently, to *redarer son blason* with her dollars, for he left her on her wedding-day. Naturally, she eventually arranges to leave him for good, and sets out for her dead father's country—California. She has not gone far before she unconsciously attracts the attention of various persons, among them a certain Nick Hilliard, a Californian. He, being persistent and chivalrious, manages to establish himself as a sort of guide and takes the beautiful "Mrs. May," as she calls herself, in his motor through all the magnificent scenery of California, and at the same time through the phases of an exciting romance of which he is the hero.

Needless to say, the description is perfect—no other writers of the moment can do quite the same thing in the same admirable way.

SWIFT NICK.

By GEORGE EDGAR. (Mills and Boon.)

The course of true love does not run smoothly, but it runs right at last, after a series of hair-raising adventures in Mr. Edgar's new book, in which we find all the rich and playful fancy, all the vigour of action, all the luxuriance of imagination which were the causes of the well-earned popularity of *The Blue Bird's Eye*. The plot, it must be confessed, is not distinguished by any great amount of originality. The hero is a young man of fashion, who, after being "skinned," to use his own expressive phrase, by a collection of gentlemanly blacklegs, becomes a highwayman. He prays upon the ill conditioned rich, rescues his lady-love from the clutches of the villain, and incidentally foils a plot against the Merry Monarch. All these things we have read before. Mr. Edgar, however has the power of compelling the reader to follow with breathless interest a plot which, less skilfully handled, would be nothing but crude melodrama. His story lives and moves and carries one away in the reading. One cannot help feeling a personal regard for Nicholas Nevinson, that merry, vigorous royster, and the lovely libely and Peggy; Nemo, the king of the beggars, and his horde of mumpsters, padsmen chaunters, and toby men. All these strike the reader as being real flesh and blood; and the whole story comes like a breath out of the wild world of the days of Old Rowley.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

By R. PENLEY. (John Long.)

We meet in this book types whom we have possibly met before in fiction. La Belle Coretta, "music-hall dansease," successfull warm-hearted, and self respecting; Samuel Rateliff, the "well-known financier"; poor little Sylvia Brooks, in love with George Bolton, who has a "cold and sneering" wife; none of these are strikingly original, and their actions follow well-known lines. La Belle Coretta marries "Viscount Harlesden, commanding officer at Quekett." Mr. Samuel Rateliff treads paths that such as he would tread; so does Sylvia Brooks. But their threads of life are closely interwoven, and the interweaving is very skilfully done; the whole plot is so arranged that one incident develops perfectly naturally from another; and there is, finally, a touch which gives a certain life and originality to what might be otherwise stereotyped enough—a touch of distinct religious feeling. The characters are influenced strongly by religious motives, and these motives are set forth with a simplicity and a sincerity which deserve and command attention.

A "YOUNG LADY": A STUDY IN SELECTNESS.

By HORACE W. C. NEWTE. (Chatto and Windus.)

The author justly calls his new book a study and a very remarkable study it is. To those who believe that fiction has other uses than that of distracting the mind, it will always be evident that one of those uses is to show us sights we do not always see for ourselves. Mr. Newte has fulfilled this purpose admirably; he has shown us one of the many small words which exist side by side in the embracing world of London. This special small world is a suburb—here called Woodbridge—filled with people whose one aim in life is to appear what they are not, whose one hope is to wrap themselves in an affectation called "selectness," and whose strongest desire is that of hiding from each other the means whereby they earn their daily bread. Julie Potter, the "young lady" of the book, is a typist in the city, living in this stifling atmosphere. She does not at first know it to be stifling; she wishes she were not a typist, because it is more "select" in Woodbridge not to "go out." It is left for the one man in her life who has a reasonable outlook to open her eyes to the possibility of liberty. His influence makes an impression in time, and little by little Julie struggles to free herself and gains courage for her final plunge into freedom. No one who is an interested observer of the marvellous human comedy can be anything but grateful to the author for his finished and enlightening "study" of her struggle.

THE HONEY STAR.

By TICKNER EDWARDES. (Hutchinson.)

Of bees and their business Mr. Edwardes has told us much in his delightful work *The Lore of the Honey Bee*, but he has now woven a fresh interest about these interesting creatures. The student of nature lore is not, as a rule, a student of his fellow-creatures, and one would hardly expect to find the apiary a field for romance. However, Mr. Edwardes has contrived to evolve a most fascinating story from the gentle art of bee-keeping. It possesses the charm of novelty in the first place, and furthermore, it is full of atmosphere. His scene is Sussex, and he waits to us all the freshness and sweetness of that beautiful county. In fancy we hear the humming of the bees and scent the perfume of country gardens and flowering bean-fields the while we follow the love story—in which there is a deep note of tragedy—of sweet Elizabel, his rustic heroine. Claud Laughton, a rival bee-farmer, was once a journalist, and as such laid up for himself a past which he sought to forget among the breezy, sunny downs and busy bees. When Elizabel came on the scene he did not leave it to the bees to sip all the honey, and her peace was destroyed. However it was found again in summer days, and if we have to swallow a little conventionality and sentiment as we acquire honey craft and Sussex dialect in this author's company, we feel none the worse for it. He is a welcome recruit to the ranks of fictionists, for, while he has the gift of writing simply, he has also the knack of filling his readers with enthusiasm. Above all, he can transport us to the idyllic scenes he describes. It is a positive holiday to go with him to Sussex in these pages, but one fears his fascinating, simple story will set everyone agog to go bee-farming. It seems to be a delightful way of improving the shining hour.

A collection of stories entitled "IF IT PLEASE YOU," by that master of sensational fiction, Mr. Richard Marsh will be published by Messrs. Metuen on March 6th. In this volume Mr. Marsh touches every key, but he will be found by his large public to be more whimsical fantastic and humerous than they are accustomed to find him.

Messrs Methuen are publishing "A CHANGE OF CLIMATE" by A. A. Methley. The twelve stories in this book, the sence of which is laid in Egypt, deal entirely with the life of the tourists and English residents in that alluring country, and illustrate some of the curious influences which change of climate and of surroundings may have on different characters and temperaments.

"STUDIES IN LOVE AND IN TERROR," volume of short stories by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes will be issued by Messrs. Methuen. Each story is complete in itself, and each illustrates some phase of the dramatic and passionate side of human life. In each the heart of a woman is revealed, under stress of temptation of tragic circumstances, or of the irony of fate.

Mr. H. R. Hall of the department of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities at the British Museum, has written "THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE NEAR EAST," which Messrs. Methuen will publish. This volume should be of particular use to University students, for it gives in a handy and convenient form a clear account of the ancient nations of the Near East, including Greece, from the earliest times to the final defeat of the Persian attack on Greece in 436—479 B. C., when Western as distinct from Eastern civilisation may be said to have come into existence, and our own culture-era began. The book has illustrations, maps, and chronological tables.

Mr. Douglas G. Browne's book on "CHRIST AND HIS AGE" which Messrs Methuen will publish. Aims at presenting firstly, a concise yet comprehensive and, so far as possible, picturesque historical, backgrond to the life of Christ; and secondly, a study of Christ's personality and aims, viewed not from the theological but from the human and individual standpoint.

"DAN RUSSEL THE FOX," by E. OE. Somerville and Martin Ross, whose Irish books are so well-known for their delightful humour, will be added to Messrs. Methuen's series of Shilling Novels. This story treats of hunting in an unconventional country, in Ireland, and the characters who expound it are equally unconventional.

Messrs. Methuen announce the publication of a new series of Sevenpenny Books. The first four volumes will be published this month and the titles are:—"ANGEL," by Mrs. B. M. Croker, "PRINCE RUPERT THE BUCCANEER," by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, "I CROWN THEE KING," by Max Pemberton, and "THE BROOM SQUIRE," by S. Baring-Gould. The books are well produced, and a special feature of the series is the excellence and attractiveness of the covers.

A new novel entitled "THE ADVENTURES OF DR. WHITTY" by George A. Birmingham, whose humorous stories of Irish life are so well-known. will be published by Messrs. Methuen in March. All who have seen Mr. Birmingham's very successful play "General John Regan" now being acted by Mr. Charles Hawtrey, should read this book. Dr. Whitty is a person of some importance in the town of Ballintra situated in Western Connacht. In his efforts to benefit the town, to help those in any kind of difficulty and to purify the public life of the place, he meets with a series of adventures of an unusual and amusing kind.

Messrs Methuen are publishing "THE SOLDIERS WHOM WELLINGTON LED" by Mr. Edward Fraser. This year sees the centenary of Wellington's most brilliant feat of arms next to Waterloo, "Victorious Victoria," his crowing triumph in the Peninsular War. The British soldiers who won Victoria were the men who, during six years of sheer hard fighting, battled their way from the Tagus to the Pyreness. Their most dashing exploits make up this book which is dedicated by special permission to Lord Roberts.

"INTENTIONS" by Oscar Wilde will be added to Messrs. Methuen's Shilling Library. This volume contains the essays "The Decay of Lying" "Pen, Pencil and Poison" "The Critic as an Artist" and "The truth of Masks".

OFTEN TRIED.

"Ever tried driving a motor, judge?i" "No," replied the judge; "but I've tried a lot of people who have."

IT WAS RETURNED.

Old Lady—"Sir, you have stolen my daughter's love,"

Unabashed Culprit—"Well, but I return it."

A TAPED TELEPHONE MESSAGE.

Patient Subscriber—"Hullo! Could you suggest the wrong number I ought to ask for, miss, in order to get central seven-double-nine-one?"

PERFECTLY FREE.

"Why do they call this a free country?" asked the Anarchist.

"Because," answered the respectable citizen, "you are at liberty to leave it if you don't like it."

THE REPLY DISCOURTEOUS.

"Often when I look up to the sky and see the vast multitude of the stars," sighed the soulful poet, "the thought strikes me, what a small, insignificant, worm like creature I am, after all! What a——"

"Gracious!" interrupted the rude young man in the golfing brogues. "Doesn't that thought ever strike you except when you look up at the stars in the sky?"

A LIBERAL SENTENCE.

A West Virginia judge arraigned a man for stealing a horse, denounced him as a persistent lawbreaker, and then sentenced him to ten years at hard labor in the State prison.

"Have you anything to say?" he asked when he was through.

"No," said the sentenced one—"except that it strikes me you are pretty liberal with other people's time."

WAKING HIM UP.

A young married lady one morning gave her husband a sealed letter, which he was to read when he got to his office. He did so, and the letter ran as follows:—

"I am obliged to tell you something that may give you pain, but there is no help for it. You shall know everything, whatever be the consequences. For the last week I have felt that it must come to this, but I have waited until the last extremity and can remain silent no longer. Do not overwhelm me with bitter reproach, for you will have to put up with your share of the trouble as well as myself."

Cold perspiration stood in thick drops on the brow of the husband, who was prepared for the worst. Tremblingly he read on:—

"Our coal is all gone. Please order a ton to be sent this afternoon. I thought you might forget it for the tenth time, and therefore wrote you this letter."

But he din't forget it that time!

PERMANENT WAR-PAINT.

The new football rule, making it imperative for a goalkeeper to wear a distinguishing jersey, led to an amusing incident at a junior match in the West Lancashire district recently.

When the visiting team came on the field their goalkeeper, a youth of gigantic proportions, was seen to be wearing a jersey of the same flaring colors as the rest of the side.

"You must get another jersey," ordered the referee, and the player trotted back to the pavilion.

Back he came in five minutes, still wearing the offending garment. "There ain't another jersey in the place half big enough," he explained.

"Then you'll have to play without one," snapped the autocrat of the whistle, whose temper was not sweetened by waiting about in a cold drizzle.

When the young giant once more reappeared on the field with his team's colors still in evidence the patience of the official quite gave way.

"If you don't change that jersey I'll order you off the field," he belowed.

"I ain't got no jersey on, mister," came the reply. "I've been wearin' the blessed thing as an undershirt all the week and the bloomin' dye's come out!"

TITLES THAT MISLEAD.

In the titles of books lie at times pitfalls for the unwary. An almost classic example was afforded by John Ruskin, when, in 1851, he wrote a short pamphlet on the text. "There shall be one fold and one Shepherd." This, which treated of the reunion of the Protestant churches, was published as "Notes on the Construction of Sheep-folds"—a title which, appealing rather to the agricultural than to the clerical mind, insured a brisk circulation among farmers—those of the Border especially—many of whom ordered a copy in the hope that they might glean therefrom some original hints and ideas that would be of use to them in their calling. Doubtless, on discovering their mistake, they passed the misleadingly-entitled brochure over to their spiritual advisers.

The bucolic mind, indeed, would seem singularly predisposed to jump to hasty conclusions, for English farmers followed but in the wake of their Irish brethren—or rather of their Irish brother, who, an enthusiast on the subject of cattle breeding, greeted with delight the appearance of a little volume by Maria Edgeworth, bearing the title, "Essay on Irish Bulls." Although the name of the authoress was to him unknown, the contents would doubtless, he considered, be well worth the few shillings he so willingly disbursed; but, alas! although the spirited engraving of Rampant Taurus that prefaced the essay gave delightful promise, he had but to read a few lines to find that he had become possessed of a treatise, not on bovine ruminants, but on that particular "blunder which is commonly supposed to be characteristic of the Irish nation." Nay, more, a little reflection brought home to him the fact that he himself was one of those Irishmen who, in the words of the essayist, were designed by Providence to make bulls."

"Times of Refreshing in Spain" was a title that commended itself to a House of Commons Select Committee engaged upon the question of public-houses in Ireland, and, thinking doubtless that Spnish views on the licensing question might be adapted in some wise to the Irish temperament, they ordered several copies of the work, only to find that it was not a pamphlet on matters spirituous, but an Evangelical treatise on matters spiritual. An equally egregious blunder was perpetrated by a provincial committee, formed for the purpose of advocating temperance and prison reform, when one of their number advised the purchase of Dean Plumptre's "The Spirits in Prison,' under the impression that the work dealt with the illicit traffic of spirituous liquor in Her Majesty's goals. On discovering their mistake, the committee displayed an unconscious sense of humour by directing their secretary to write to the reverend author in terms of strong expostulation for employing a title that to the majority of people could not fail to be misleading. Most people looked askance at "The Champion of Virtue." thinking that its purchase would but introduce them to another, and inferior, "Pilgirm's Progress." Her mistake the authoress was not slow to perceive and displacing "The Champion of Virtue" by "The Old English Baron" soon secured a large circulation for her work.

Many sailors and lovers of the sea found themselves in strange waters when, under the impression that they were about to peruse a stirring sea romance of the Clark Russell or the Captain Marryatt type, they ordered from their library Miss Beatrice Harraden's clever story, "Ships that Pass in the Night"—a story, into the plot or construction of which neither sea nor ship enters. Needless to say that the novelist, like the art critic and other writers previously mentioned, was quite guiltless of even the most harmless attempt to mislead.

Catnach, from his office in Monmouth court, flooded London with ballads songs, broadsides, and "Last Dying Speeches." Every public event he turned to the most profitable account, among other veritable gold mines being the trial of Queen Caroline, the Cato-street conspiracy, and the murder of Weare by Thurtell, the interest in which when the excitement that the murderer's execution had caused was on the wane, he revived by issuing a penny broadside, headed "We are alive again," which, being generally read "Weare alive again" caused the sheet to sell like wildfire Naturally, when the public found how—even though it had been through their own oversight—they had been trapped, they were duly indignant, venting their rancour on the broadside which they dubbed a "catchpenny" a term which ever afterwards stuck to the publications of the Monmouth-court Press, and even survives to the present day.

Richard Blackmore's romance, "Lorna Doone" was by no means a success on its first publication. The public gave it but grudging approval, and, like many another good novel it might have hovered on the werge of oblivion but for the opportune marriage of the Marquis of Lorne. Then for the first time, did the initial word of the book's title, "Lorna," catch the eye of the public, who, imagining that it must have reference to the Queen's new son-in-law, rushed off secure a copy, which, if it made no reference to the Argyle family, afforded in its charming Devonshire story ample compensation to its purchasers.

THEIR ONLY CHANCE.

A party of recruits were taken to the shooting range for musketry practice for the first time.

The men first fired at a target 500 yards away and not one hit it. They tried at a target at 200 yards, but no one hit it. They were at last tried at one just 100 yards away, but everyone missed.

"Attention!" thundered the musketry-sergeant. "Fix bayonets! Charge! It's your only chance!"

THE REASON.

Angry Purchaser—"Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as 12 eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me?"

Poultry Raiser—"Yes, ma'am."

Angry Purchaser—"Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them and sometimes not so many in one day?"

Poultry Raiser—"I don't know, ma'am. unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you look for them only once a week, I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did."

Benger's Food is specially prepared to build up the weakened digestive system, and to promote a high state of bodily nutrition while doing so.

It is the only food enabling rest and regulated exercise to be given to the digestive functions.

Benger's is not a predigested food, nor does it contain dried milk. It is made with fresh milk, and forms a dainty and delicious cream with a delicate biscuit flavour. Patients never tire of

Benger's Food

but, on the contrary, continue to enjoy it.

Every householder should possess a copy of "BENGER'S FOOD, AND HOW TO USE IT"—FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED." Post Free from—

BENGER'S FOOD Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

"BURGOYNE"

BURGOYNE'S

Rose Hair Oil is delicately perfumed with their famous selected Virgin No. 1 Otto de

ROSE

This delightful preparation is not greasy. It always remains sweet and bright, and imparts a rich glossiness to the

HAIR

All those who study the care of the Scalp and Hair should lose no time in purchasing a Bottle of Burgoynes' Rose Hair

OIL.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON

FOR PURITY

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MENTHOL AND EAU DE COLOGNE

Is most cooling and refreshing in the Hot weather. No LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Sold in sprinkler bottles Re. 1-0, by Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Proprietors

OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN, LONDON.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory Richest-grade British-made MEAD

COVENTRY FLYERS

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL

For particulars, cat Mozas, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 323," P. O Box 3?9, Horaby Road, Bombay.

WERS' FFICULT TASK.

IES FLUSHED WITH VICTORY.

MPLETE FAILURE OF TURKEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, Mar. 27.

official Servian accounts of the of Adrianople say that Chukri opened negotiations for the der of the fortress to the Servian nder, but the latter declined, eing commander-in-chief. The ns occupied the forts to the west, and the Danube Division ced to Karagatch, the Ottoman surrendering to them.

ws of the surrender of Djavid is premature. Djavid offered to der on condition that he retained ord, but afterwards changed his Negotiations are proceeding.

ERVIAS' DECISIVE CHARGE.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

nts published in Belgrade say ianople fell as the direct result rvian artillery fire, the arrival of rvian siege guns and howitzers its destiny. The 20th Servian nent was the first to enter town, quickly followed by the rian and Servian cavalry. withstanding the loss of the eastern Chukri Pasha intended to con- resistance, relying on the western rthern forts, but the latter were e meantime stormed by the ns and taken at the point of the et; hence Chukri Pasha's offer to late to the Servian general. believed that the garrison num- 35,000. The prisoners included rman and 18 Rumanian officers; ns were also taken.

EIGERS FREE TO ADVANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

capture of Adrianople, releasing ndred thousand besiegers for the e on Chatalja lines and Constan- , is calculated to have an impor- fect on the situation. It is under- that the Allies are in no way ed with the proposals of Powers view to peace, which they regard horing their victories; and they determine to insist on treating urkey direct.

AR FERDINAND'S ENTRY.

SOFIA, Mar. 28.

r Ferdinand, with his sons, and als Savoff, Ivanoff and Petroff, d Adrianople to-day. They through masses of Turkish prison- the Military Club, where Chukri and his staff are interned. a review of the Bulgarian troops, erdinand received Chukri Pasha, rrendered his sword, which the with flattering expressions, re-

APTURE OF CHATALJA.

SOFIA, Mar. 27.

Bulgarian advance guard at Chat- -day drove the Turks beyond . The town of Chatalja is now hands of the Bulgarians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 28.

fighting at Chatalja has gone against the Turks. Their right s driven in last week, their posed by a flank attack which tated a hurried retirement. At st they maintained good order, tterly they have seemed seized anic.

town of Chatalja was abandoned ednesday, with quantities of war The Turks to-day occupy the nes as in November. Up to the there is no indication of a Bulgarian attack, but Enver reserve division has been sent to ont.

EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS.

e accounts of desperate fighting Chatalja have been obviously erated. Only five hundred wound- rrived in Constantinople in the ortnight. e fall of Adrianople has depressed l circles, and it is generally felt he failure of the Turks to gain the smallest success makes the of the Powers to induce the Allies derate their demands much more lt. Consequently there are vings as to whether peace is as as is supposed.

LBANIA'S FRONTIERS.

ONTENEGRIN HOPES RECEIVE A BLOW.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

euter learns that the Austrian ister at Cetinje recently communi- d to Montenegro the decision of Powers, regarding the northern ier of Albania, as it affected Monte- o. The decision of the Powers ed such surprise that Montenegro ntly telegraphed to the British ernment for confirmation. This ved yesterday. t appears that Montenegro only gets rip of water across Lake Skutari, on each shore what Montenegro bes as "an insignificant few kilo- es, mostly under water." he Montenegrin Minister in London "For the loss of 15,000 killed and nded and economic paralysis for six ths, we are given a tiny, valueless p. I do not know the views of my rnment, but I fear the worst."

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The Stock markets showed renewed ngth to-day, owing to a belief in the early conclusion of peace, and there was hope that confidence would be sufficiently restored to allow of the release of large sums hoarded on the continent, so leading to easier monetary conditions generally.

The Consulate-General of the Ottoman Empire in Bombay has received the following telegram from the Foreign Office at Constantinople :—

"Sublime Porte, Constantinople, March 27.—On the 26th instant no notable event occurred at Boulair. At Chatalja the movement of the left wing of the enemy was stopped by our outposts. Wireless telegraphic communication with Adrianople has been interrupted since yesterday. The last telegram announces the fall of our three fortified positions."

THE AMERICAN DISASTER.

FLOODS NOW THREATENING IN OTHER QUARTERS.

PAYTON, Mar. 27.

Snow is now falling. Fire is sweeping along whole blocks in the business district, the flames shooting one hundred feet in the air.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.

There are good prospects of the floods rapidly subsiding, now that the weather is clear and cold. Everything is being done to relieve sufferers.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Western Pennsylvania, Northern and Western Virginia, and Kentucky are now threatened with serious inundations. Parts of Pittsburg and Wheeling are already under water.

The Missis-ippi and Arkansas Rivers have risen 37 feet.

The Secretary for War has gone to Ohio to supervise the relief operations.

LATER.

The losses suffered by railways in Ohio and Indiana already are estimated at fifteen million dollars.

The losses through the enforced closing of steel plants and mills will be immense.

THE DEAD GREEK KING.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO ATHENS.

ATHENS, Mar. 28.

The yacht "Amphitrite," with the remains of King George, arrived at Piraeus last evening, amid salutes from the foreign warships, which had escorted it.

Members of the Holy Synod went on board and read prayers, after which the coffin, covered by the Greek and Danish flags, was borne ashore by the late King's sons and grandsons.

King Constantine, Queen Olga, dignitaries of the Court and Cabinet Ministers followed the gun-carriage bearing the coffin, and drawn by 44 seamen, to the railway station, where a special train proceeded to Athens.

Detachments of foreign seamen joined in the procession.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED BY THE PRESS.

BERLIN, Mar. 28.

Mr. Churchill's speech on the Navy Estimates has been received favourably only by the Liberal Press.

The Conservative papers reject the suggestion for a "close year" in shipbuilding, as either Utopian or a deliberate attempt to stir up German Radical opinion against German naval policy. They point out that the proposed pause for a year would enable the over-burdened British shipyards to catch up their arrears of work, but that it would mean closing down for the German yards, which are suffering from precisely the opposite complaint.

INDIAN MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Captain Clive asked a question regarding the discontent of military officers in the Military Accounts Department in India, owing to salaries and prospects.

Mr. Montagu replied that he would enquire into the matter.

LINER WRECKED.

CAPE TOWN, Mar. 27.

The Macbeth liner "Camphill," bound for India from Buenos Ayres has been totally wrecked on Cape Agulhas. Three of the crew were drowned, the remainder being rescued.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

TRIPOLI, Mar. 28.

Following up their success at Gharian the Italians have occupied Kikla, Suadna and Yeffren. The Arab leader Baruni has fled, and the resistance of the natives is regarded as overcome.

Mr. P. C. Sawyer, managing proprietor of Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Co., started this morning at 4 a.m., on an intended record motor run from Bombay to Calcutta, by way of Mhow, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Dehri-on-Sone. According to the present scheduled arrangement, he intends covering the journey of 1,472 miles in 74 hours, beginning from 4 a.m. this morning, making an average of 20 miles an hour, including stoppages. Mr. Sawyer and his friend Mr. James Smith, an engineer of Vacuum Oil Company, expect to reach Calcutta, on Tuesday morning, at 6 a.m.

AEROPLANE'S FALL.

JAPANESE OFFICERS KILLED.

THOUSAND-FOOT DROP TO EARTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKIO, Mar. 28.

A Parseval airship and four aeroplanes were returning to their depot after exhibition flights before members of Parliament, when one of the aeroplanes suddenly dropped from a height of a thousand feet. Lieutenants Tokuda and Kimura were killed in consequence.

The Parseval airship also met with an accident, but in this case no one was hurt.

RACING AT HOME.

BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap, is as follows :—

8 to 1 against Long Set.
9 to 1 against Beaurepaire.
10 to 1 against Uncle Pat.
100 to 7 against Cigar and Talana Hill.
100 to 6 against Lesto, Berrilldon, Junior, White Star, Lavolt and National.
8 to 1 against Covert Coat and Ballyhackle.
20 to 1 against King of the Wavelets.
100 to 3 against Fetlar's Pride.

LORD WOLSELEY'S FUNERAL

SIX THOUSAND TROOPS TO TAKE PART.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The funeral of the late Lord Wolseley will be the most impressive since Wellington's six thousand troops taking part.

The King has given orders that every possible honour be shown.

The Field-Marshals in England will act as pall-bearers.

The tomb will be in a passage between the Nelson and Wellington tombs.

THE "NEW ZEALAND."

CAPE TOWN, Mar. 28.

The battle cruiser "New Zealand", while at sea, got into wireless communication simultaneously with South Africa and Australia. Lord Gladstone and Lord Denman exchanged greetings.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

In the debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Lee argued that it was necessary to commence at least one additional ship this year. Even then, and counting the New Zealand's ship, we would only just have in 1916 a margin of 16 ships compared with Germany's ten. Nothing less than two keels to one, including Dominion ships, would be really sufficient.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DELHI, Mar. 28.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Commander Harold, Royal Indian Marine, are lent to Burma as Marine Transport officer, Mandalay, vice Commander Balfour.

Lieut. Edmonds is allowed to retire.

FINANCE GAZETTE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Scott is posted to the office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Secretary's office.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Noyce is confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. McCue, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is granted leave for 19 months.

Mr J. Donald is appointed Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Mr. L. Mezcer, President of the Dehra College, is granted leave for 6 months from 10th April.

Mr. R. Hole officiates, and Mr. Parker, Deputy Conservator, Punjab, acts as Forest Botanist, at Dehra, vice Mr. Hole.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Tucker, on return from leave, is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Lieut. Cowin is posted as Second Assistant to the A. G. G. in Central India.

Major H. Sterwart is posted as Deputy Commissioner Hazar.

Mr. Pipon, Political Department is granted leave for 17 months.

Capt. Reilly is posted as Commandant Border Military Police, Bannu.

The services of Lieut. Wilson, 82nd Punjabis are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner N.-W.F. Province for service with the Frontier militia.

Lieut. Williams, 51st Sikhs, is appointed Adjutant of the Zhob militia.

Major Rose, 2nd Gurkhas, officiates as Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, during the absence of Brigadier Grimstone until further orders.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt. Jukes, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, are lent permanently to Bengal.

Major McCarrison, I.M.S., on return from leave, is placed temporarily under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Colton is confirmed as Deputy Secretary.

Mr, Walmesley acts as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr Justice Holmwood on furlough till 4th September.

The services of Captains Hirsch, O'Keefe and Ingram, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Mr. Hughes Buller officiates as Director of Criminal Intelligence, vice Sir Charles Cleveland, granted leave of absence.

CHINESE LOAN.

SIR E. GREY EXPLAINS HIS POLICY.

PROHIBITION OF PRIVATE ADVANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Replying to a series of questions regarding the Chinese loan, Sir Edward Grey said:

"I realise the apparent hardship involved in the refusal of the Government, pending negotiation for the issue and reorganisation of the loan, to give its approval to enterprises, which British contractors desire to undertake in China, so far as they mean the advance of money to the Chinese Government But I am as fully convinced now, as I was when the Government embarked on its policy of co-operation with other Powers, that that policy will ultimately be advantageous to British trade and industry, since, in my opinion, it is the only means by which Chinese credit can be securely established, and conditions in China be rendered favourable for industrial enterprise in future. I am not prepared, therefore, at present to reconsidmany decision exclusively to support theer thorised British group. If this policy fails, and there is unrestricted competition to lend money to China, I must reconsider the whole situation, but I fear that it will result in competition between different countries to get political advances for easy loans on improvident terms. The Government has no intention of dissociating itself from other Powers in still approving the policy, which is the basis of the re-organisation of the loan negotiations. I do not think that ill-secured, ill-employed loans would be advantageous to British interests, even if made by British financiers."

FRONTIER NEWS.

AMIR'S PIECE-GOODS RAIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

A Frontier correspondent states that a band of tribal raiders attacked some carts carrying piece-goods for the Amir's household, between Choragoli and Jellalabad, and looted the whole consignment, valued at several thousand rupees. There was apparently only a small guard with the carts, and as the raiders were armed with modern rifles, they had no difficulty in effecting the robbery. The Amir has imposed a heavy fine on the villagers in the Peshbolak and Shinwari country through which the Khyber-Jellalabad road passes.

KHOST REBELLION.

EX-GOVERNOR REDUCED TO RANK OF SUB-JUDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

The ex-Governor of Khost, Shahgashi Mahomed Akbar Khan, whose misrule brought about the insurrection of local tribesmen last year, has escaped serious punishment. His case was fully inquired into at Kabul, and recently he was summoned to Jellalabad, where the Amir presented him with a *Khallat*, and appointed him a minor judge.

RULE AGAINST ATTORNEY.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

To-day Mr. Justice Fletcher issued a rule on Mr. Shamul Dhone Dutt, an attorney of the High Court calling him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

A suit was filed in the High Court against Mr. Shamul Dhone Dutt by his daughter, for the recovery of her mother's property. A report of the case appeared in the Calcutta papers and the defendant attorney wrote letters to the papers, commenting on the suit. The letter appeared in certain papers, and counsel on behalf of the daughter applied to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher for a rule, which Mr. Justice Fletcher issued, making it returnable on Monday week.

GAEKWAR'S BIRTHDAY.

REJOICINGS AT MEHSANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEHSANA, Mar. 28.

To-day, the fifty-first birthday of H. H. the Gaekwar is being observed as a day of public rejoicing in all the towns and villages in the Kadi district. Prayers for the Maharaja's long life are being offered in the temples, and food and clothing are being distributed among the poor, and sweets among the school children. The Maharaja's photo was placed in a palanquin and carried in procession through the streets. The annual police sports are also being held. Rao Bahadur Desai gives a garden party to the citizens

PUNJAB AGRICULTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar, 27.

The Punjab Government is receiving a grant of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees from the Government of India for agricultural purposes. The grant is recommended to be expended on the establishment of cotton-growing farms, subsidising of sugar factories and the boring of tubewells.

L.-G. OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 28.

According to advices received from home, Sir George Shaw, who is to act as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma during Sir Harvey Adamson's absence, will leave Marseilles by the Bibby line steamer "Gloucestershire," on the 11th of April, and is due here on the 3rd of May.

SILVER FOR INDIA.

REQUIREMENTS OF WEST AFRICA.

NO APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON PRICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 27.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked Mr. Harcourt whether, in view of the fact that a Royal Commission was about to investigate the question of silver purchases for the Government of India, he would consider the advisability of suspending the currency proposals of the Committee, which had just reported on the West African Colonies, so that some joint plan for these silver purchases for India and Africa might be reached, obviating expensive competition in the silver market.

In reply, Mr. Harcourt said: The matter has already engaged the attention of the Currency Board, which was formed in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. The board does not anticipate that their demands will have any appreciable effect upon the price of silver mainly because the new coinage will replace the British coinage now current, and will consequently reduce the requirements of the Royal Mint. The amount of silver required on any occasion will be small.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A CHANCELLOR TO BE PROUD OF, SAYS LORD CARMICHAEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta University Institute, his Excellency the Governor, who presided, in the course of a lengthy speech said: "I know how devoted you students are to your Chancellor. I know what an interest our Chancellor takes in all connected with the University, especially in all that goes to promote the welfare and happiness of you students. I know how sorry you all were that his Excellency Lord Hardinge could not preside at your last Convocation, as we had hopped he would. We know the reason and we deplore it.

"But it is not to that I want to refer. I want to say that I believe that you are all proud of your Chancellor—of the way in which he met the evil fortune which came to him, of the way in which he has done his work fearlessly and uncomplainingly ever since. You were, I am sure, proud when you read the speech which he made at the opening of his Legislative Council in Delhi now almost to a day two months ago; when you read how he clearly declared that his faith in India—your India;—its future—your future—and its people—your people—remains unshaken. Gentlemen, it lies with you, the students of the Calcutta University, as much as with my own, to show to the world that your Chancellor is justified in his faith. What you think and what you feel must affect the feeling of all Bengal and we believe that what Bengal feels and thinks must affect all India.

GWALIOR RACES.

DEPORTATION OF UNDESIRABLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Mar. 28.

With reference to the Gwalior Races, a correspondent states:—

At most race meetings it is usual to see any number of undesirable people, such as defaulters, jockeys, commissioners, warned-off people, and others, whose presence at races does not reflect credit on the gatherings, but race officials are either ignorant of their individuality or wink at their presence.

The Stewards of the Gwalior meeting made it known that they would not permit the presence of any such at their meeting and the approval of the State Officials was obtained for their deportation. Nine of those present were discovered and ordered to leave Gwalior forthwith. Few of the visitors knew what had been done, so quietly was the order carried out, and most of the banished sportsmen wended their way to other meetings which would treat them less inhospitably.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENTS.

There were some regrettable incidents in connection with racing. Mr. A. Oomer, an owner from Bombay side was involved in an altercation with the Clerk of Scales, in which the Stewards held Mr. Oomer blameworthy and censured him. Then, on the third day, the jockey, Crowden, was carpetted for his riding of Strathroy, and suspended for the rest of the day and his case has been reported to the Western India Turf Club for any further action that seems necessary.

The Stewards also had one prominent owner, an officer in the Army, up before them, and he was severely censured over the running of some of his horses, and a report of the matter has been made to the Bombay Turf authorites.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

FAREWELL FUNCTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 27.

Farewell parties are being given by all the communities to Sir Louis and Lady Dane. Under the auspices of the Bharat Stri Mahamandal, the Indian ladies of Lahore have taken a farewell of Lady Dane, and the members of the Punjab Commission will give a farewell dinner to Sir Louis on the twelfth April.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Three subalterns of the Sherwood Foresters—Lieutenant G. R Fielding, serving with the West African Regiment, Sierra Leone; Lieut. P. L. W. Herbert, serving with the 2nd Aeroplane Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, Montrose; and Lieutenant W. D. S. Brownrigg, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion at Bombay—have been promoted to the rank of captain. Captain Fielding joined the regiment from the embodied militia, with which he had served 217 days, in May 1902; Captain Herbert was appointed to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in July 1903; and transferred to the Sherwoods in 1907 on the reduction of the Warwicks to two battalions, and Captain Brownrigg got his commission through Sandhurst in January 1905.

BANK OF BURMA.

DISPOSAL OF TWO OIL CONCERNS.

ATTEMPTS TO FLOAT NEW COMPANIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 28.

On the hearing of the Bank of Burma case being resumed at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court to-day, Mr. F. D. Allan, auditor, was further re-examined by the Mr. Giles for the defence. This was done at the request of the defence. The Court directed a telegram to be sent requiring the attendance of Major Meagher to give evidence. He is at present in Madras. In reply to Mr. Giles, Mr. Allan said that the share market at the time of the audit was falling and it showed no signs of improvement during audit. A falling market should affect the policy of the Bank by making it more conservative with its funds.

In reply to Mr. Glanville witness said, assuming that Mower was in Europe and returned to Rangoon by the mail steamer on Aug. 1, two or three days after witness had signed the balance-sheet, Mower might have accepted witness' certificate, and the signatures of Strachan, the General Manager, and Joyce, the accountant.

Mr. A. R. H. Ady, broker was also examined as to his shares in Moola Oil Co. and the Irrawaddy Petroleum Syndicate. Witness had sold 100 of each, and bought 2,000 Irrawaddy Petroleums. Witness went to England in June 1911 to effect the sale of the undertakings of these two companies. The first proposition of importance was to form two companies with a capital of one million pounds sterling each, the vendors receiving £500,000 and £100,000, respectively in shares. There was to be a working capital of £100,000 in cash and a reserve of £200,000 on which the promoters had the option of buying at par. The nominal capital of Irrawaddy Petroleums was 30 lakhs and of Moolla Oils 45 lakhs, both at par, being equal to £500,000. This was the proposal. Witness was willing to accept it, but the London promoters wanted £200,000 in shares and the negotiations fell through.

Mr. Giles said that he was tendering that evidence for the purpose of showing that the view which was held as to value of those assests in June 1911 was not wholly a vague estimate without support, but had been proved to be correct.

Mr. Mc Donald objected to the evidence as irrelevant, but the Court said it might go on record, and the jury could put their own value on it. Witness said that the next proposition was to form a company, the promoters of which would have the option for six months of sending experts to examine properties and if these were approved of, to form a company with a capital of one million pounds sterling, the founders receiving £50,000 in cash and £550,000 in shares in the company, the working capital to be £100,000 in cash, the promoters to receive £150,000 in shares and the balance of £150,000 to be reserved for future issue. This also fell through.

Two other witnesses gave evidence in regard to the sale of shares in the Irrawaddy Petroleum Company.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morow.

TRIAL OF ARMY OFFICERS.

ACCUSED'S NAME IN CANNANORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

Details officers as mentioned below will assemble at Cannanore on the 31st inst. for the purpose of trying by a general court-martial the following accused persons:—Capt. Percy Level Coleridge, Capt. John Henry Middleton Fuller, Capt Oliver St. John, and Capt. John Cyril Spitta, all of the 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Col. R. M. Betham, 101st Grenadiers, will be the president, and the following are the members:—

1st.—Col. W. H. W. Mercer, 86th Carnatic Infantry; Lt.-Col. R.M. Poore, D.S.O., 7th Queen's Own Hussars; Major W. J. Venour, D.S.O., 1st Batt., Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Major W. G. Cooper, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Poona Horse; Major E. Tennant, 20th Deccan Horse; Major C. C. Cobbe, 1st Batt. East Kent Regiment (the Buffs); Major R. Masefield, 2nd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry; Maj. H. P. Strong, 108th Infantry; Capt. J. N. Crawford, 1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and Capt. J. A. Bald, 61st (King George's Own) Pioneers.

On the same day the following Indian Officers will be tried:—Jemadar Abdur Rahaman; Jemadar Virasawmy; No. 2371, Havildar, (Colour Havildar) Mahomed Ariff; No. 3383, Havildar Mahomed Shariff; No. 2804, Havildar Mahomed Sikunder; No. 2598, and Naick Abdul Azim, all of the 88th Carnatic Infantry.

DARING DACOITY.

ARMED FIGHT FOR BIG BOOTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

Particulars of the political dacoity at Protabpur, in Barisal district, go to show that it was of a more daring nature than was at first reported. It is reported that on the night of the occurrence fifteen youths, dressed in khaki uniforms and armed with guns and revolvers, attacked the house of the late Rajah Mohendra Narain Roy. After securing a teacher of the local school who was there, and assaulting the inmates, they decamped with five thousand rupees. The chief of the band told the teacher that the money would be utilised in a better way. While retiring the dacoits had a fight with the villagers. One dacoit was seriously wounded and a villager was shot in the head. The dacoits carried away their wounded comrade on their shoulders and disappeared.

BUNDER-ABBAS QUIET AGAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 28.

A Foreign Office "communique" runs thus:—

"The Baharlur raiders who recently entered the Bunder Abbas district, are reported to have left that neighbourhood, and the conditions there are again normal.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

The latest news received from Bunder Abbas states that normal conditions have been re-established there, raiders having entirely withdrawn.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

MR. JUSTICE IMAM'S VIEWS.

SELF-ABNEGATION FOR MOSLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Mar. 28.

At the resumed sitting of the Publi Services Commission, the first witnes examined to-day was Mr. Justice Sye Hasan Imam, who supported simultaneous examinations, in reply to the Chairman; and did not think that the Mahomedans would suffer, but, granting that they would suffer a little, they should not stand in the way of the othe rcommunities.

Replying to the Chairman, witness strongly urged the recruitment of District Judges from barristers, both from India and England, and vakils of High Court. He would fix no minimum for Europeans nor any maximum for Indians.

Replying to Mr. Rahim, Justice Imam said that he questioned the wisdom of asking for class representation on the higher services, and thought it wrong for the Government to recognize such claims. He emphatically refused to make the Indian Civil Service consist of representatives of different provinces or communities.

Mr. Justice B. K. Mullick, I.C.S., thought the present system of recruitment satisfactory, though disadvantageous to Indians, the examination being held in England. He opposed simultaneous examinations until schools and colleges of the best English type sprang up. He suggested the selection of young officers from the Provincial Service after four years' service who should be sent to England to study for two years, and on their return placed in charge of districts, holding listed posts. Witness preferred the age-limit to be fixed at 17 to 19.

Pressed by Mr. Rahim, witness failed to point out any positive advantage of the combination of the judicial and executive functions, except that it was cheaper; and he admitted that it would be better to separate it, if possible, but he did not think it necessary.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC CIVIL SERVICES COMMISSION.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR G. BIRDWOOD.

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

"The Times" had an interesting report in its issue of yesterday from its correspondent at Calcutta, on the question of simultaneous examinations in India and England, of candidates for the Indian public services; and on my asking Sir George Birdwood what he thought on the subject, he unequivocally expressed an opinion entirely in support of a single examination in England, for both Indian and English candidates. He regards it as of the utmost importance that the public services, in India, including the officers for the Army, should be manned in varying proportions by Indians, and in the Civil Service, he thinks, the proportion might be one-third. They make excellent judges and excellent revenue officers, and their loyalty is past dispute; but it is imperative, in his opinion that, as they are called upon to administer a country under British Rule, they should have a thorough knowledge of their English (Scots and Irish included) brother-officers, and of the English people generally, as studied in their own country. And this can only be gained by spending at least two or three years in England, and at one of our great Universities, or studying Law in London; and such an experience by them of England and English people is as necessary in their own interests as that of the Raj. For instance, the great difficulty in the co-operation of Indians, who have not been educated in England, with Englishmen, lies in the different standards of personal honour between them, arising out of their differences in religious beliefs. It takes an Englishman two or three years in India to accommodate himself to, or rather to come to a rational comprehension of the Indian, that is the Hindu point of the pinch of honour; and during all that time his Hindu colleagues are liable to be misunderstood by him, and sometimes placed in actual jeopardy consequently. "This," said Sir George, "is what from the first aroused my sympathies and kept them quick to the end, on behalf of the 'native subordinates' in my own profession, serving under their English superiors, fresh out from England, and utterly ignorant of the history of India and the character of its people. But of course it is the service of the State that has first to be considered," and he held it unthinkable that any Indians could be appointed to the Covenanted Civil Service,—men who at some future time might be appointed to the Council of the Secretary of State for India, who had not been educated at some time or other in one or other of our English Universities. Beside, you could not draw the line between Indian and English candidates in India, and if simultaneous examinations were held in India and England, English officers in India would keep their promising sons there—this is a new point to me—and send them up to compete for the Civil Service in India; and that would be a fatal error, one in fact that if persisted in, would in fifty years bring down the British Raj in India with a run. Of course, said Sir George, the successful candidates in India could be sent to spend their probationary two years in England, but that would involve many hardships, that would soon lead to permission being given to pass the probationary period in India; with the result that the men who thus entered the Indian Civil Service would at once be regarded as inferiors to the men who entered through the examinations held in England. Sir George Birdwood expressed himself as strongly in favour of freely giving commissions in the Indian Army to gentlemen of the warlike races of India, such as the Rajputs, Sikhs, etc., and of course the Muslims "Owing to their practical identity in religion,—the religion of Abraham Isaac, and Jacob,—with us, English educated Muslims were altogether Englishmen, and English gentlemen, and every one of them full of fight;" so he expressed himself.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

by the Indian Penal Code, and he asks—writing by the way from Ireland—if John Bull has so degenerated that he can allow outrages as bad as those which are now illegal in India to go on day after day with practical impunity. Is John Bull, Mr. Posnett asks, content to suffer injuries, in person and property, at the hands of wretches who are not ashamed to appeal for protection to that very sanctity of human life which their own conduct has atrociously disregarded? Mr. Posnett was a friend of Sir Henry Maine, and he invites us to think what that foe of mealy-mouthed politicians would have said about the present situation vis-a-vis the "No Food" ladies. "We have before our eyes," he can imagine the author of "Popular Government" saying, "the criminal conduct of these British imitators of "sitting *dharna*"; we now know them for what they are, degenerates in heart and intellect; let them starve, and let the unmitigated law of suicide (*felo de se*) be rigorously applied to their persons and, if possible, to their property." Sir George Birdwood finds that there is a little too much of righteous indignation in Mr. Posnett's letter, and points out that *dharna-baithana* and other similar rites were dying out before the law stepped in to prevent them, that Englishmen never understood the sacramental nature of the practices alluded to, and that the Suffragettes are acting from somewhat similar motives. He goes on to say: "No 'mere man,' judge, juror, or jailer, can allow these women to starve themselves to death under his eyes. In hot blood you may say, 'Let them die!,' but in cold blood it is unthinkable to suffer them to perish thus of the force of their folly." Therein I think Sir George Birdwood is quite mistaken. There are now many men who are saying in cold blood, of the Suffragettes, whose ideas of equality do not include equality of punishment, "If they refuse to eat let them commit suicide." What we want at the present moment at the Home Office is a man with the courage to do his duty, whatever may be the consequences. There is a growing feeling that either the Suffragettes should not be put in gaol or they should be made to undergo their sentences as men would do in the same circumstances without whining. But certain concessions might be made. For example, the food offered to them should be good, and, except in special cases, the Suffragettes under lock and key ought not to be subjected to all the indignities of public life. The absurd leniency shown to these women by Mr. McKenna, with, until recently, the acquiescence of the general public, might almost be said to support one of the theses advanced in that remarkable book, "Prejuge et Probleme des Sexes," which I am now reading. The author, M. Jean Finot, is heart and soul and (as I suppose he would say) intellect, a Feminist. He argues that men have become feminine as a result of what he calls "la marche de la civilisation." With this march of civilisation there has been a decrease or violence and brute-force, together with an increase of courtesy, gentleness of manners, kind-heartedness ("la bonte") and altruism. Rightly or wrongly, the latter qualities are, he says, regarded as essentially feminine. Man therefore tends to resemble woman. "Il se feminise, en un mot, au point de vue social et moral." Very interesting, no doubt, but where does M. Finot find all this courtesy, kindheartedness etc., etc.? Not in this other Eden, demi-Paradise, for, if there is one thing more certain than another, it is that the manners of people in the present day, especially among the so-called "higher classes," are worse now than they have ever been in the memory of the oldest of us.

We are hearing a great deal about the new electoral policy of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, of which Mrs. Henry Fawcett is the archpriestess. The Council of the Union have decided, said one of their number, Mrs. Swanwick, at a meeting in Kensington, not to support a Government candidate so long as this Government is in power. They proposed to concentrate their efforts, and especially to concentrate them against anti-suffrage ministers. They were going to make it practically certain that some of these men should not be returned again! She mentioned three ministers who are to be "chucked"—Mr. Harcourt, their stoutest opponent will have been relieved or amused to find that he is not one of the doomed trio. Mrs. Swanwick explained, for the comfort, I suppose, of Conservative Suffragists, that the only way to get the Liberal out is to get the Labour man. The Labour Party had had the courage to take up the cause of woman suffrage "simply because they believed it to be righteous, and it was for the Suffragists to raise money to help these true friends." And yet ninety per cent. of the women who heard and applauded these sentiments believe that, apart from Suffragism, the Labour Party stand for everything that is distinctive to morality, religion and good Government! So far at least as Militant Suffragism is concerned, the nation is showing more clearly every day that it has had quite enough of it, and it looks to the House of Commons to bring the crazy gang to their senses. Next to more firmness in Whitehall, the best thing would be for all those members of Parliament who still remain favourable to female enfranchisement, to tell the Pankhursts the Drummonds, and the rest of the sisterhood, that they will not move another step on behalf of a Bill until all these senseless outrages cease.

THE DECAY OF PERSIA—AN APPEAL TO PARSIS.

Sir George Birdwood writes: "I should like you to call attention in Bombay to the article in the *Times* of Tuesday last, the 11th inst., by their Teheran correspondent, on 'The Decay of Persia.' It is some four years ago that I endeavoured to inspire the rising generation of Parsis here and in Bombay, to take a practical interest in the regeneration of Persia. There was no response to my suggestions except the enthusiasm aroused by it at a public meeting held in London, whereat I openly broached the subject but which all passed away with the exit of my audience, exclusively of young Parsis, like the effervescence from a glass of sparkling champagne. But it is not yet too late; and in fact now, at the lowest depth of degradation to which the Government of Persia can possibly fall, without provoking foreign intervention, is the very moment when a group of level-headed, and courageous Parsis, inspired by disinterested and devoutly patriotic motives, might appear at Teheran with the greatest acceptability to the Government, and, as if sent by the Almighty for the regeneration and redemption of the once glorious Empire of Cyrus—Cyrus, who is styled by our Scriptures 'the shepherd of God' to perform all His pleasure, and the 'anointed of God,' whose right hand was strengthened to subdue nations before him; and who raised him from a 'petty vassal' of Astyages, to be the petty independent King of Anzan, and then of all the Western world of Asia. Any single Parsi, with a single drop of the ruddy blood of his ancient race about his heart, inspired by the story of Cyrus, and seeking only the salvation of Persia, and the glory of his race—and happy to cast himself away to redeem it—a single such Parsi might yet make the moral and peaceful reconquest of Persia and restore her to her proper place among the Aryan kingdoms of Europe. The Parsis for the great enterprise should be young men—25 to 30—of experience in administrative work, legal, revenue, legal and financial; and, if not men of independent means, should be financed by their wealthier elders.

"WANDERINGS EAST AND WEST."

Dr. J. Pollen lectured last night at the Public Library, Wood lane, Finsbury Park, on "Wanderings East and West," and told his audience many tales of Russia, India, America, Australia and New Zealand. He dwelt on the many tongues of Hindustan, and showed how Akbar and his successors had solved the problem of an easy international language by encouraging the spread of Hindustani throughout the dominions of the great Moghul.

As yet English had not spread to any great extent throughout our Indian Empire, and Dr. Pollen agreed with Professor Reppmann that, if English was to spread at all, some system of simplified spelling must be adopted. Meantime, Dr. Pollen maintained, a knowledge of Esperanto—the international language helped Indians, Chinese and Japanese, all Easterners, to acquire English more correctly and rapidly than if they attempted to learn the language direct! 'Esperanto' was really and truly a 'Help-Language' and in no sense a rival of English, French or German, or of any foreign tongue. He urged that the advice of Professor Mayor of Cambridge should be followed, and that children in all lands, after they had learned their own language, should be taught Esperanto as an easy means of intercommunication, and as a stepping-stone to the acquirement of other languages.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Under the heading, "The Scots," the *Mail*, in its issue of to-day, publishes the following:—

"Until the English people themselves want knowledge, their education will always be imperfect," said the Archbishop of York at Sheffield yesterday, "and they must be content in large parts of their public life to be governed by Scotsmen." (Laughter.)

Dr. Lang and the Archbishop of Canterbury are both Scotsmen.

There is some truth in what Archbishop Lang says, but perhaps he was not the proper person to say it. Perhaps Englishmen might copy the example of their Scottish friends and advertise themselves a little more than they do.

Sir Dorabji and Lady Tata are about to return to Bombay. The vessel in which they booked their passages some time ago happens to be one in which Lord and Lady Willingdon with their party are making the journey to India.

"JACK STRAW" AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

AN APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE.

The second performance of Somerset Maughan's play, "Jack Straw," took place at the Opera House last night before a large and appreciative audience. Capt. Davis as Jack Straw rivalled Hawtrey's presentation of the same part, and it is not too much to say that Mrs. A'Beckitt as Mrs. Parker-Jennings was as good as Lottie Venne. It would be difficult to remember a more accomplished amateur actress on the boards of a Bombay theatre. The other characters were ably represented by the talented company of amateurs, who have lent their services in the cause of charity.

The third and last performance of the play takes place to-night, when it is hoped that a still larger audience will be present and that the efforts of the company will meet with all the success that they deserve. The performances are in aid of the dependants of the men lost in the cutter from H. M. S. "Perseus" in the Persian Gulf.

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, issued on "Thursday evening," forfeits all copies of a leaflet in the English language, printed on one said of a sheet of foolscap paper headed "Om Bande Mataram Sadhana" and subscribed "Aum Asadhak," as it contains words inciting to violence and having a tendency to cause disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

On Wednesday afternoon, at the Victoria Memorial works Calcutta crane accident cost the life of a coolie Sirdar employed there.

MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

One does not notice any very radical change in the fashions this spring, though in the streets of the West End there are to be seen many toilettes with a new and attractive note. The slight silhouette is still very much in favour, consequently costumes are cut in long, simple lines. With the jackets, a swallow-tailed style is very fashionable; and many coats are cut with the long Magyar shoulder into which the plain sleeve is set. The hats are very small, and seem to be designed with the desire to give as "saucy" an appearance as possible.

The range of colour this spring is very wide, but one of the newest, for the coats and skirts is the familiar khaki; this is very attractive when a subduing note of black is introduced.

The simplicity of perfect cut and style is shewn by this design, which is typical of the type of coat and skirt now being worn in London. It is an ideal style for gendarme-blue serge, relieved by a striped silk collar and cuff, while blue and white buttons form the only other trimming. The semi-fitting coat has seams from the shoulders, and added collar and revers. The skirt is particularly simple, being cut as a circular shape.

A feature of the fashions of the time is the increasing tendency towards the grotesque; this is especially noticeable in the millinery this season. Hats are remarkable in most instances for their very small size. The brim is rolled, turned back, or is absent altogether. The trimming used is bizarre in the extreme, and very popular are tall plumes, unbending and uncurled, except perhaps at the tips. These are placed on the edge of the hat and stand perfectly perpendicular to it, in this way drawing attention to their scanty appearance. It is probable that fashion will again favour the quaint, oddly shaped flowers that were to be seen last summer, but in many instances osprey mounts will be used in conjunction.

The sketch illustrates a very charming gown, which is very appealing in its simplicity. The bodice is typical of one of the most popular styles this spring, and is one which is eminently becoming. The quaintly scalloped skirt is furnished with a tunic, which is again popular as a welcome relief from the overdraped skirts which, experience proves, are not practical. A charming colour scheme would be a soft shade of natier-blue forward, relieved with deep frills of coffee-coloured ninon. The simple hat is of black pedal straw, trimmed with an osprey mount of the same shade as the ninon frills afixed with a big flat buckle.

The following additional sums have been placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes, as thank offerings on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life: By H.H. Rajah Sir Bani Singh, K. C. I. E., of Rajgarh, Rs. 1,500; by Kalsia State, Rs. 200; by Mrs. Nbrenbra Bikram Shah Sahidji, Rs. 49-8-0; by Lala Baij Nath of Delhi, Rs. 21. These sums will, for the present, be credited to the Lady Hardinge's general charitable fund.

LORD SYDENHAM.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS FROM EAST INDIANS.

At the Government House, Bombay, yesterday His Excellency Lord Sydenham received a deputation, from the East Indian Association, consisting of Mr. Thomas Baptista, President; Mr. J. L. Britto, Secretary; the Rev. Fr. B. De Monte; the Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte; Mr. Frank Oliviera; Mr. D. J. Ferreira; Mr. P. A. Baptista; the Rev. Fr. D. Dos Remedios; and Mr. V. Valladares.

Mr. Britto read the address which ranas follows.

THE ADDRESS.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Bombay East Indian Association, beg leave to approach Your Lordship for the purpose of bidding you a regretful farewell on the eve of Your Excellency's departure from these shores to your native land, after having governed this Presidency for nearly five and a half years. The Bombay East Indian Association cannot but feel deeply grateful to Your Lordship for the warm interest manifested by you in the welfare and progress of that portion of His Majesty's subjects in this Presidency comprising the East Indian Catholic Community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, whom the Association has the privilege to represent—a community, as Your Lordship is aware, which has maintained an unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown ever since the cession of Bombay to England and the conquest of Salsette and Bassein by the English. The Association was established in 1887, the memorable year of the Golden Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria the Good, for the advancement of the political, social, and educational, interests of the community. In pursuance of this object which is being carried out to the best of its powers, the Association has opened and maintained English-teaching schools for the children of the community in places where they are most needed. The success, which has attended the efforts of the Association in this direction, is, in no small degree, due to the kind encouragement and help received from Your Lordship. A great impetus has been given to the educational work of the Association by the resolution of Your Lordship's Government, dated the 15th September 1910, Educational Department, whereby two special English-teaching schools have been opened in Salsette and Bassein for the exclusive benefit of the East Indian Community, and the Association cherishes the hope that a sufficient number of other schools in those localities will be started on similar lines at no distant date. The community most gratefully appreciates the kind solicitude which Your Excellency's Government has thus evinced for its welfare.

HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS.

The Association is also greatly indebted to Your Excellency for the considerate attention bestowed on its representations resulting in the recognition of the claims of the Community to a share in the annual distribution of honours and distinctions and for the opportunity afforded to its people to show their fitness for a share in the administration. With Your Lordship's permission, we shall briefly refer to a few instances in illustration of Your Excellency's Gracious sympathy for our somewhat backward community. Your Excellency was pleased during your regime to appoint five members of the community to be Justices of the peace for the town of Bombay and to recommend, on the memorable occasion of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor's historic visit to India in December 1911, one of its most prominent members for the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order in recognition of his meritorious services under Your Excellency's Government—a distinction all the more valued because of its being the first occasion on which a member of the community was decorated. The appointment of one of its members for the first time to the Magisterial Bench of this city and of another to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council affords ample testimony of the impartiality with which Your Lordship has held the scales in the bestowal of patronage. Your Excellency's Government has moreover encouraged the Catholic community of this city to promote social amenities by allotting to it a site on the Kennedy Sea Face for a Gymkhana. These marks of favour received at Your Excellency's hands have laid the community under special obligations to you and it avails itself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency its most grateful acknowledgments. In these circumstances, we crave leave to assure Your Excellency that the community views Your Excellency's regime as most beneficial to its interests and that Your Lordship's name will be remembered and cherished as that of its great well-wisher and benefactor.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC WORKS.

But it is not to the services of Your Excellency to our community alone that we desire to refer. Although it is not possible, on an occasion like this, to review in detail the record of Your Excellency's beneficent administration, yet it may not be out of place, to touch lightly a few of the most important acts of Your Excellency's regime. Moved with sympathy for the terrible sufferings of the people from the ravages of the plague, Your Excellency, immediately on assuming the reins of Government, made a personal appeal to Indian journalists and medical practitioners in the mofussil and the Native States to influence the masses to have recourse to innoculation as the best and surest preventive against the attacks of that fell disease. Another act, affecting the vital interests of the people committed to your charge was the successful organisation in this city in February 1909 of a Medical Congress of European and Indian Specialists for the purpose of obtaining expert opinion on the removal of the causes that give rise to diseases, like Malaria, Enteric Fever, Cholera, Tuberculosis etc., which levy a sadly heavy toll on the population and tend to sap its vigour. This Congress was the first scientific assembly that had ever met in India; and it has given an impetus to medical investigation, which, if conducted on purely scientific lines, will not fail to lead to beneficial results to India. The deliberations of the Medical Congress lead to two important movements under Your Excellency's auspices. One of these has taken the shape of King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, with hospitals and dispensaries. The chief merit of forming this League belongs to Your Excellency who has evinced great anxiety to relieve the pain and suffering of humanity. The other movement has led to a systematic enquiry, which is still being vigorously conducted by a medical expert, on the causation of Malaria and its prevention. The act for the registration of Medical Practitioners, which has recently been passed by Your Excellency's Legislative Council, is another measure which is calculated to produce much benefit to the people, and its result will be watched with considerable interest, since it is the first enactment of its kind in the whole of India. In fact it may generally be mentioned that, under Your Excellency's regime, the progress of Medical relief and sanitation in this Presidency has been so marked that it has been aptly remarked by competent persons that a new sanitary era has dawned in the history of this Presidency owing to awakened interest in medical reforms due to Your Excellency's personal efforts. To the Moffusil Municipalities, Your Excellency has granted a liberal constitution, under which the elective non-official element may be raised to two-thirds of the total membership of those self-governing bodies, and the long desired privilege of electing a non-official president has been conceded to most of them. These concessions have left a deep impression on the minds of the people as to your earnest solicitude to promote the cause of local Self-Government. It has fallen to Your Excellency's lot to carry out the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act of 1909, whereby the Provincial Councils have been considerably enlarged. The nominations made by Your Excellency have been most judicious, and have met the approval of the public. Your Excellency has placed education on a sound footing by the impetus you have given to its various branches. It is admitted on all hands that no Governor has rendered such distinguished service to the cause of education in this Presidency as Your Excellency, and its varied people will ever remember with gratitude the large personal share which Your Excellency has taken in the introduction of radical reforms in the University curriculum; the establishment of two Institutes of Science in the Presidency, the development of technical education; the institution of the degree of commerce by the Bombay University and the establishment of the College of Commerce, which, when ready to do its work, will place the study of commerce on a high scientific footing and bring our University into line with the advanced Universities of the West, which recognise the value of the systematic studies in science and commerce as being essential to the existence and advancement of modern States. Another measure fraught with hopeful results for the future is the blow which Your Excellency's Government has boldly struck, in spite of vigorous opposition, at the scandalous and ruinous practices prevailing on the Turf.

IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Having regard to the acts of Your Excellency's Government to which we have briefly referred, we cannot refrain from giving expression to the feeling which is uppermost in our hearts that Your Excellency's administration of this Presidency has been impartial and beneficial to all communities alike; that Your Excellency has been careful to consult public opinion before undertaking or carrying out any measure affecting the interest and welfare of the people of this Presidency and that Your Lordship has zealously and courageously striven, in spite of difficulties, to secure an efficient and pure administration. With one accord all acclaim Your Lordship as the most popular Governor of our times and the secret of this popularity lies not in the fact that Your Lordship is a statesman of European reputation, or a great educationist, or an expert and distinguished engineer or a high authority in matters affecting national defence, but in the fact that Your Lordship is a sympathetic and withal a strong and courageous ruler who endeavoured to do justice with an even hand to communities of every creed, caste, or colour, sympathised with all, strove to know and understand their wants with a view to supply them as far as practicable, and toiled unceasingly to promote the welfare and happiness of the millions entrusted to your care. These valedictory lines would be incomplete if we did not refer to the sympathy which Lady Sydenham has evinced in the woman of this country, and to the active part which she has taken in all movements affecting them. This, coupled with her readiness to help the needy and the suffering, has fully endeared her to all classes and communities. Your Excellency will shortly depart from these shores, and we may, without exaggeration, say that Your Excellency is leaving behind a name that will ever be remembered with feelings of great respect and gratitude by the people whom you have governed for nearly five and a half years. In now bidding Your Excellency and Lady Sydenham a regretful farewell, we wish both Your Excellencies a prosperous and happy voyage to your native land and Your Excellency a more illustrious career and exalted position; and we fervently prey that Your Excellencies may be blessed with long lives and prosperity.

The address was engrossed on vellum and mounted on satin with gold tassels. It was placed in a handsomely carried cutch-silver casket and presented to His Excellency.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, His Excellency Lord Sydenham said: Mr. President and Members of the Bombay East Indian Association.—I am very glad to be able to meet you before leaving India. Your Association has passed its silver jubilee, and has fully justified its existence. For a small community like yours, organization was needed to bring about unity and united action, to inspire the sense of communal existence, and to inculcate self-help. In your report, it is stated that "friendly intercourse, sympathetic and kindy feelings, active co-operation, a spirit of healthy rivalry for advancing the interests of the community, and a longing desire to be helpful in adopting measures for educating our people and ameliorating their state, have been stimulated." Those are great objects, and in proportion to your success in attaining them will be the progress and prosperity of your community. From the point of view of Government, it is a distinct advantage that a body should exist capable of telling us from time to time the views, aspirations, and grievances, of the East Indians. We may not be able always to meet your wishes at once; but it is the duty of all Governments to ascertain facts and to consider sound collective opinions, which your Association is able to present.

THE BANDORA CONVENT.

In your address, you have generously overrated my efforts for the Presidency and for your community; but it is true that ever since I saw the excellent work being carried out by St. Joseph's Convent at Bandora, I have taken a deep interest in your welfare, and I am happy to think that you have made decided advances in recent years. In opening and maintaining six Primary Schools where they are much needed, your Association has shown wise foresight, and I hope that much good will result from the English teaching schools, established under the Government Resolution of September 1910 in Salsette and Bassein. Undoubtedly your community has been kept back for want of adequate facilities for education, and you must concentrate your efforts upon supplying that want. Sound education, coupled with careful religious training directed to form high standards of life and conduct based upon the precepts and the practice of Christianity, will enable you to win and to hold your rightful place among the other communities. I read in your report that 25 years ago the "Great bulk" of the Catholic boys of Salsette and Bassein "remained illiterate." That reproach is now being steadily removed, and, in years to come, your boys will no longer be handicapped in competition with their Indian brothers.

I can assure you that the bestowal of patronage is one of the most difficult and anxious tasks with which a Governor is concerned. My Government have tried to hold the balance true, and I am glad to know that your community has been justly dealt with. I may say that it was a pleasure to me to nominate Dr. D'Monte, of whose good work I am well aware, to a seat in the Legislative Council, and you may be sure that as East Indians show themselves more and more qualified for public officers of various kinds they will gain their fair share.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

In medical and sanitary matters, much still remains to be done; but I am thankful that you feel that there has been progress. It was my hope to have been able to inaugurate a Bombay School of Tropical Medicine; but I congratulate Calcutta on having succeeded in obtaining liberal support from the Government of India for this important object. I have no doubt that the turn of Bombay will come, and, in this great country, with medical and sanitary problems innumerable awaiting solution, one such school will not nearly suffice.

For reasons that are curiously complex, the path of an Educational reformer in India is strewn with boulders. There is happily, however, general agreement that science training has been neglected, and is quite inadequate to meet modern requirements. A great step in advance will now be taken, thanks to the munificence of public-spirited citizens of all communities. In years to come I am sure that India will benefit, and that there will be trained Indian talent available to take full advantage of the new opportunities now arising. Among the men of science whom India, if she follows the example of Japan, should be able to produce, I trust that your community will be well represented.

IMPROVED RACING.

Of the control over racing now established which gave rise to somewhat bitter opposition, I will only say that the total amount of money changing hands on our race courses have been enormously reduced, that it is now difficult, if not quite impossible, for any one to ruin himself, and that I know on the best authority that racing has greatly improved in character.

Gentlemen, it is with sadness that Lady Sydenham and I must say farewell to our kind friends in India. If we have helped, in ever so small a degree, to promote the welfare of the warm-hearted people for whose interests we have striven, this will be a source of abiding satisfaction in the years that may be left to us. Assuredly, India is advancing in many ways, in spite of some discouraging signs. May increasing success attend the efforts of your Association in raising, uniting, and inspiring the East Indians of the Presidency.

His Excellency then shook hands with the members of the deputation before leaving.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MARCH 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col K J Buchanan, 54 Sikhs	Lieut N N E Bray, 18 Lrs
Lieut-Col C O Tanner, 127 Bal Inf	Lieut W M K Dickinson, 20 Hors
Lieut-Col A H Budd, 1 Bombays	Lieut W J Bagot-Chester, 3 G R
Lieut-Col R G Burton, 94 Inf	Lieut G M Hutton, 22 Cav
Lieut-Col G L Holland, 23 Frs	Lieut W S E Money, 22 Cav
Major M H Henderson, 26 Lt Cav	Lieut E R C Wilson, R G A
Major F F Major, 95 Inf	Lieut F S Woodhouse, 9 G R
Major E D Money, I G R	Lieut E C Mockler, 1 G R
Major A S H Teed, 14 Lrs	Lieut J O O'Rorke, 25 Cav
Major Bhola Nauth, 1 M S	Lieut V C Cassidy, 64 Prs
Capt H E Medlicott, 3 Spinner's H	Lieut H Macdonald, 11 Lrs
Capt R S St John, 20 Inf	Lieut R A Mackeam, 10 Jats
Capt G W Hemans, 29 Lrs	Lieut O Peberton, 1 Bl Munster Fus
Capt B E A Manson, 61 Prs	Lieut P Rogers, S T C
Capt G M Mortimer, 10 Jats	Lieut R A Sparkes, 54 Sikhs
Capt E A Trafford, I A	Lieut G S Fisher, I G R
Capt P H H Bailey, 34 Sikh Prs	Nursing Sister Miss G Haines, Q A M N S I
Capt R L Bignell, 41 Dgras	Nursing Sister Miss H E A Tottenham, Q A M N S I
Capt C H Haswell, R E	Engr R S Baskett, R I M
Capt A W Robertson, Glasgow, 3 Rifles	Engr W A Cabe, R I M
Capt J B Christian, I M S	Mr H A Armstrong
Capt D R G Oliver	Mr J V B & Bromage
Capt A E J Conaill McDowell	Mr R E Coupland
	Mr J P Williams
	Mr V A Stewart
	Mr W S W ol
	Mr S C Mould

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt E G J Byrne, 104 Rifles, 3 mo M C	Mr J B Wingate, 3 mo M C
Second Lieut S F Ormsby, Unatt List I A, 6 mo M C	Mr J V S Wilkinson, 3 mo M C
Commander T S L de Berry, R I M, to 5-3-1914, pending retirement	Mr J A Robertson, 2 days
Engr F T Frazer, R I M, 6 mo M C	Mr H J Moloney, 3 mo M C
	Mr W N Maw, 1 week
	Mr A R G Lilley, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt F W A Wells, Burma Mil Pol	Capt C H M rsh, 18 Lrs
Capt G Bell Murray, S T C	Mr G B Barton
	Sir G W Shaw, C S I

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week ...	26300	33000	7000	593000
Or per mile of Ry ...	143	18	4	323
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	0			
	20580	3861000	67000	5983000
Total for 11 weeks ...	232000	4193000	74000	6587000
Comparison	(			
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	210517	419013	7630	668.70
Per mile of Ry do.	134	230	4	361
Total to corresponding date do...	2126394	1612338	87213	7026240

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 69,170
Do. to date .....Rs. 4,39,240

UNITED STATES TARIFF REVISION.

DR. WILSON'S POLICY.

The "Times" correspondent, at Washington, writes:—

The Ways and Means Committee of the House is to begin the draft of a substitute for the Payne Law, and the former advocates of Canadian Reciprocity are congratulating themselves upon the prospect of getting what they regard as the more important part of the trade concessions which Ottawa refused to give them. The rumours which have caused these hopes should be accepted with reserve. It is true that the general Democratic idea is to cut down duties upon natural products and to temper to manufacturers the wind of Tariff Reform. But, in practice the party is too much divided to pay automatic allegiance to any detailed fiscal programme. While the first draft of the tariff which will be presented to Congress during the Session that begins next month, will probably provide for free wheat and free live stock, and, possibly, for free flour, free meat, free sugar, free lumber, and, just possibly, for free raw wool, it is patent that the days have gone by when the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and his colleagues of the Finance, of the fiscal measures there is Senate could personally conduct sure to the President's desk. In the Senate already active opposion to free foodstuffs, sugar, and lumber.

It will thus be several months before Canadian farmers or West Indian planters can expect to know their fates. All that can be said now is that free trade in products is less impossible than free trade in important manufactures, and that an income-tax is almost certain to be adopted to offset such loss in revenue as the abandonment of high protection may imply. The tax, however, will be light, according to English standards. It is unlikely that English investors will find that it will bear more heavily on their American companies than does the present Corportion Tax Law, which it will supplant.

There is the same necessity for caution concerning the new Administration's Panama Canal policy. The President wishes it to be understood that his views on Mr. Root's amendment to repeal the coastwise clause of the Panama Canal Act have not yet reached the stage of finality with which they are apparently invested in England. As there seems to be little doubt that it is, in principle, against a discrimination policy this is interpreted here to mean that great pressure is being put upon him not to commit himself until and unless he finds that he has a reasonable chance of prevailing upon Congress to accept the amendment.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th March.

NOTICES.

Dilli-m report's line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Subscribers should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (17-5-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-10-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain Language English German or Turkish. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

Greek administration notify that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika Lemnos, Florina Kozana Vodena, Servia Elasona harbour, ceased via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service of following places:—selingrad (Mostanna Pasha) Gorna Djonmaia (Djounmaibala) Lozenadi kirk Killisse Seres Demin Hissar (Dedeghadj and Novrokop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to international service of following places:—Pristich Caflane Gostiva Kosso ka Kratovo Kitchevo vizes (Keorprulu) Bouchitrom Botolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).

Montenegrin administration notify opening office Saint Jean Di Medvo (Sgiobannia di Medua) (24-12-12).

Telegrams for reution are accepted without restrictions (17-3-13).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th Mar. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 7th Mar 1913.	For week ending 7th Mar. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 7th Mar. 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	35	1,202	23	1,148
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	24	1,194	29	1,152
Vessels transported	23	885	14	705
Vessels attended to	3	59	1	70
Vessels warped...	1	67	3	54

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Weekly Express Trains.

FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

I.—BOMBAY TO DELHI, THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.
II.—BOMBAY TO MADRAS. III.—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

Passengers leave Bombay a few Hours after Landing.

1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.
2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.
3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

To Calcutta.	To Agra.	To Delhi.	To Ambala.	To Lucknow.	To Madras.
42 hours, **32** minutes.	**24** hours, **50** minutes.	**27** hours, **45** minutes.	**31** hours, **37** minutes.	**26** hours, **30** minutes.	**31** hours, **55** minutes.

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.
5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.
   A reduction of 10 per cent. is granted to parties of four holding tickets and travelling together in one compartment to the same station on the direct route between Bombay and Calcutta by the Calcutta Express.
6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.
7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.
8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.
9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.
10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.
11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.
12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

EXPRESS TRAINS.

PUNJAB EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Agra Cantt.	23 42	61 9	8 4
Ambala Cantt.	32 58	81 7	10 11
Ambala City	...	81 15	10 11
Amritsar	37 9	92 5	12 3
Barkhera	14 53	40 2	7 11
Bhilsa	16 43	44 1	8 11
Bhopal	15 47	41 15	8 2
Bina	18 8	47 5	9 8
Cawnpore (*a*)	24 45	61 13	13 2
Chandigarh (*b*)	...	87 1	11 8
Delhi	28 14	66 4	8 12
Ghaziabad...	29 1	67 8	8 15
Gwalior	22 36	57 1	9 15
Hoshangabad	13 55	39 2	7 7
Itarsi	13 14	38 6	7 4
Jhansi	20 49	53 4	11 0
Jullunder Cantt.	35 44	87 7	11 9
Jullunder City	35 58	87 12	11 10
Kalka (*b*)	...	88 15	11 12
Lahore	38 18	94 2	12 4
Lahore Cantt. East ...	37 57	94 6	12 4
Lalitpur	19 17	49 12	10 2
Lucknow (*a*)	26 10	66 1	13 11
Ludhiana	34 48	84 7	11 3
Meerut Cantt.	29 51	70 6	9 4
Muttra Junc.	25 52	57 13	7 9
Muzaffarnagar	30 37	73 6	9 10
Phillour	35 10	85 3	11 5
Rajpura	33 29	83 1	10 14
Saharanpur...	31 28	76 12	10 1

MADRAS EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Arkonam	23 9	65 11	10 15 3
Cuddapah	19 32	54 13	9 6 6
Dhond	5 24	15 11	2 10 0
Guntakal	15 31	44 2	7 14 9
Madras	24 38	68 6	11 8 3
Renigunta	21 59	62 2	10 6 9
Sholapur...	8 23	26 9	4 7 0

CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Allahabad §	24 34	69 4	12 4
Arrah	28 29	83 4	13 15
Asansol	34 32	94 13	15 6
Bankipore	29 21	85 2	14 2
Bhusaval	8 1	25 14	4 5
Burdwan	35 59	98 15	15 14
Burhanpur	8 53	28 12	4 14
Buxar	27 21	80 9	13 9
Calcutta (Howrah)	37 46	99 1½	16 6¼
Chalisgaon	6 11	19 2	3 3
Chandernagore	36 49	99 1	16 4
Dinapore	29 5	84 12	14 2
Gadarvada	15 39	42 14	8 6
Harda	11 52	35 7	6 8
Igatpuri	2 57	8 0	1 5
Itarsi	13 1	38 6	7 4
Jhajha	31 51	92 0	15 0
Jubbulpore	18 20	47 14	9 10
Kalyan	0 54	3 3	0 9
Kasara...	2 12	7 1	1 3
Katni	19 49	53 4	10 6
Khandwa	10 2	31 7	5 8
Madhupur	33 13	94 13	15 6
Manikpur	22 30	63 9	11 10
Manmad	4 56	15 3	2 9
Mirzapur	25 3	73 11	12 12
Moghal Sarai...	25 58	76 15	13 2
Mokameh	30 33	88 10	14 9
Naini	...	68 14	12 4
Narsinghpur	16 32	44 10	8 13
Nasik	3 47	11 0	1 13
Pipariya	14 42	40 15	7 14
Raneegunge	34 52	95 8	15 7
Serampore	37 27	99 1	16 5
Sitarampur	...	94 8	15 5
Sohagpur	14 14	40 4	7 12
Sutna	21 12	58 15	11 2

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express. (*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala. § Change at Chheoki.

DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express.	From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 0	14 45	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	11 10	19 35	...	...
9 16	15 48	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	10 10	18 24	8 3	1 10
10 11	16 41	,, Karjat ... ... ,,	9 22	17 31	5 13	2 15
11 13	17 39	,, Khandala... ... ,,	8 26	16 38	7 5	3 11
11 26	17 55	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	8 15	16 27	7 8	3 12
12 22	18 52	,, Kirkee ... ... ,,	7 11	15 25	10 14	5 7
12 30	19 0	Ar. Poona ... ... ,,	7 0	15 15		
Mixed.		(Change for Metre-gauge.)			11 3	5 9
14 5	19 35	Dp. Poona ... ... Ar.	6 15	...		
20 30	23 50	Ar. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Dp.	2 35	...	17 11	8 13
20 40	23 58	Dp. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Ar.	2 29	...		
6 20	4 41	Dp. Miraj ... ... Dp.	21 53	...	26 3	13 1
13 5	9 30	,, Belgaum ... ... ,,	17 40	...	34 3	17 1
19 55	14 24	,, Dharwar ... ... ,,	13 32	...	40 11	20 5
20 40	14 57	Ar. Hubli ... ... ,,	12 50	...	41 7	20 11

MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	6 0	...	...
23 10	,, Kalyan ... ...*Dp.	3 43	3 3	1 10
1 33	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	1 9	7 8	3 12
2 55	,, Poona ... ... ,,	23 8	11 3	5 9
4 35	,, Dhond ... ... ,,	21 7	15 11	7 13
8 56	,, Hotgi ... ... ,,	16 10	27 6	13 11
12 17	Ar. Wadi ... ... ,,	12 51	32 14	16 7
	(For Secunderabad.)			
13 0	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 15	32 14	16 7
17 51	,, Hyderabad ... Dp.	7 48	43 11	20 1
18 10	Ar. Secunderabad ... ,,	7 20	44 4	20 4
12 58	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 27	32 14	16 7
15 40	,, Raichur ... ...Dp.	10 22	37 1	18 9
18 20	Ar. Guntakal... ... ,,	7 35	44 2	22 1
	(*For Bangalore.*)			
	(*Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.*)			
19 0	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	5 55	44 2	22 1
22 57	,, Dharmavaram ... Dp.	1 52	50 1	25 0
7 45	,, Bangalore City ... ,,	18 45	56 9	28 3
13 25	Ar. Mysore ... ... ,,	11 40	63 8	31 11
18 45	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	7 20	44 2	22 1
23 7	,, Cuddapah ... Dp.	2 53	54 13	27 7
2 40	,, Renigunta ... ,,	0 2	62 2	31 1
4 20	,, Arkonam ... ,,	22 31	65 11	32 14
5 55	Ar. Madras ... ... ,,	21 15	68 6	34 4
	(For Bangalore.)			
9 53	Dp. Arkonnam ... Ar.	16 18	65 11	32 14
14 20	,, Jalarpet ... ... Dp.	11 50	71 4	35 11
18 30	Ar. Bangalore City ... ,,	7 40	76 11	38 6

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
14 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	8 45	...	...
14 8	,, Byculla ... ... Dp.	8 28	0 5	0 2½
18 18	,, Devlali ... ... ,,	4 33	10 10	5 5
18 39	,, Nasik ... ... ,,	4 10	11 0	5 8
19 57	Ar. Manmad ... ,,	2 54	15 3	7 10
20 10	Dp. Manmad ... Ar.	2 34	...	...
20 38	Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar.	23 35	...	...
1 7	Ar. Ahmednagar ... Dp.	19 55	24 2	12 1
23 28	Dp. Bhusaval ... ... Dp.	23 21	25 14	12 15
1 32	,, Shegaon ... ... ,,	21 21	30 10	15 5
4 23	,, Badnera ... ... ,,	18 50	35 3	17 10
6 41	,, Wardha ... ... ,,	16 39	38 14	19 7
8 30	Ar. Nagpur ... ,,	14 55	...	...
9 0	Dp. Nagpur ... Ar.	14 29	41 11	20 15
13 31	,, Dongargarh ... Dp.	10 7	53 13	26 4
17 32	,, Bilaspur ... ... ,,	6 2	66 0	31 11
21 28	,, Jharsuguda ... ... ,,	2 12	75 3	36 1
1 45	,, Chakardhapore ... ,,	22 11	83 1	40 0
...	,, Sini ... ... ,,	...	84 7	40 11
5 15	,, Karagpur ... ... ,,	18 35	90 11	43 13
7 10	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	16 36	91 1¼	45 9½

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
21 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	13 20	...	...
1 34	,, Nasik ... ...Dp.	9 2	11 0	5 8
3 12	,, Manmad ... ... ,,	7 45	15 3	7 10
6 22	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	4 32	25 14	12 15
8 35	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	2 18	31 7	15 12
11 54	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	23 17	33 6	19 3
16 45	Ar. Jubbulpore ... ,,	18 35	...	...
17 5	Dp. Jubbulpore ... Ar.	18 15	47 14	23 15
18 51	,, Katni ... ...Dp.	16 50	53 4	26 10
21 49	,, Manikpur... ... ,,	13 59	63 9	31 12
23 24	,, Chheoki (*a*) ... ,,	12 26	...	...
23A50	,, Allahabad... ... ,,	11 45	69 4	34 10
1 31	Ar. Moghal Sarai ... ,,	10 16	76 15	38 8
1 54	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 38	76 15	38 8
3 32	,, Buxar ... ...Dp.	8 7	80 9	40 5
5 32	,, Dinapore ... ... ,,	6 19	84 12	42 6
5 59	,, Bankipore ... ,,	0	85 2	42 9
8 5	,, Mokameh... ... ,,	4 33	88 10	44 5
1 51	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 44	...	...
5 45	,, Gya ... ...Dp.	6 14	84 13	42 7
9 22	,, Gomoh ... ... ,,	2 45	91 7	45 12
11 10	,, Sitarampur ... ,,	0 54	94 8	47 4
11 35	,, Asansol ... ... ,,	0 39	94 13	47 7
13 36	,, Burdwan ... ... ,,	22 53	98 15	49 8
15 32	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	21 11	99 1¼	49 9½

(*a*) *Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.*

A. Arrival.

PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

From Bombay Read downwards. Punjab Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards. Punjab Mail.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19 15	Dp. Bombay (*a*) (*b*) ... Ar.	12 35	...	...
0 49	,, Manmad ... ...Dp.	6 46	15 3	7 10
3 53	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	3 28	25 14	12 15
5 56	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	1 33	31 7	15 12
8 50	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	22 40	38 6	19 3
10 36	,, Bhopal ... ... ,,	21 2	41 15	21 0
13 5	,, Bina ... ... ,,	18 35	47 5	23 11
15 14	Ar. Jhansi ... ... ,,	15 58	53 4	26 10
16 15	Dp. Jhansi ... ... Ar.	15 5	53 4	26 10
18 15	,, Orai ... ...Dp.	13 11	57 11	28 14
20 30	,, Cawnpore... ... ,,	11 8	61 13	30 15
21 45	Ar. Lucknow ... ... ,,	9 45	66 1	33 1
15 43	Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... ... Ar.	15 33	53 4	26 10
17 35	,, Gwalior ... ...Dp.	13 43	57 1	28 9
20 5	,, Agra Cantt. ... ,,	...	61 9	30 13
20 57	,, Muttra ... ,,	10 15	57 13	28 15
23 0	Ar. Delhi Main ... ,,	8 0	66 4	33 3
23 35	Dp. Delhi ... Ar.	7 32	...	...
1 43	,, Meerut Cant. ...Dp.	5 51	70 6	35 4
4 24	Ar. Saharanpur ... ,,	3 22	70 12	38 7
10 25	,, Dehra Dun ... ,,	21 15	85 14	43 0
23 25	Dp. D. H. K. Delhi ... Ar.	7 28	66 4	33 3
2 52	Ar. D. H. K. Umballa Cant. Dp.	3 55	77 13	38 15
3 17	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	3 27	77 13	38 15
5 39	,, Ludhiana ... ...Dp.	1 23	84 8	42 4
8 27	,, Amritsar ... ... ,,	22 34	92 6	46 3
11 50	,, Lahore ... ... ,,	21 35	94 2	47 2
18 51	,, Rawalpindi ... ,,	11 44	106 4	53 4
23 18	Ar. Peshawar Cantt... ,,	6 54	113 0	56 10
3 55	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	2 51	77 13	38 15
6 15	,, Kalka ... ...Dp.	1 0	85 5	42 11
12 42	Ar. Simla ... ... ,,	18 0	103 5	52 11

For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Dehra Dun from Jhansi.

Bombay, Victoria Terminus,
1st March 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN PRINCES AND REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th instant, you urge upon the Government the advisability of consulting the rulers of our Native States regarding the changes contemplated by the present Civil Services Commission. The reasons put forward are that if Indians get a larger share in the Civil Service, the Political Department of the Government is sure to be affected by them, with the result that there will be Indian Political Agents and Residents, and that this is a state of things which our Native Princes would not like; and you have quoted in your support, an utterance of his Highness the Maharajah Scindhia, at the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi. Although one would not quite agree with the reasons given or be so bold as to say that "Opinion in Feudatory India is averse to the contemplated changes;" yet, even if your suggestion be carried out, the result would not be of much good. The Commission, as I see, wishes to know the views of the people of British India and I fear, the Princes would not be able to supply them. The replies, through the Politicals would be surely regarded as inspired and they would neither command respect nor confidence. Here, I cannot help quoting from the letter of the London correspondent of your contemporary (23rd February 1907), the views of an eminent authority, about Feudatory Chiefs, at a time when the question of the appointment of one of the Chiefs in the Council of the Secretary of State was under consideration." I have great respect for Feudatory Chiefs and for other Princes of India. I know of none of them who possess any adequate knowledge of the country or the people, of their feelings and prejudices, of their needs and requirements, their institutions and usages. If they are reigning Chiefs they often hardly know their own subjects. . Without fear of contradiction I venture to say that none of the chiefs reigning, or otherwise, possess the experience or knowledge of the people to make the introduction of any one of them into the India Council or that of the Governor-General of any practical value. Very few of them have received the education or training to impart the aptitude of looking at public affairs from the "point of view of the people" (within quotes are mine), a point of view which is becoming more and more important in the administration of India. And further they are "practically strangers to the people of British India."

These words were written six years ago, and I do not think they require any modification at the present day. Native States may be, and are interested in the problems of Government of British India. But that interest has never been, active. The subject of the treatment of British Indians in the Colonies has never been, so far as my knowledge goes, a matter for protest with the Imperial Government, although many of their own subjects are directly concerned. As regards the opium policy of the Government, a policy dictated by charitable Englishmen from motives of humanity, but which has closely touched the pockets of the several States, they have nothing to say. The Excise duty on Indian manufactured cotton goods, placed to please Lancashire, has failed to appeal them. I am not unmindful of the fact that our Native Chiefs, from the peculiar position they occupy, are under a disability. They cannot, with the same freedom as one of their own subjects, take advantage of the platform or the press to proclaim their views, on matters of general interest.

The utterance of Maharajah Scindhia is full of significance, coming as it does, from a Prince of his position and cannot be sufficiently appreciated. As a spokesman of the Princes assembled at Delhi, he gave expression to a feeling which was universal in his class. In these days of reform and progress, Native States have had to abandon their policy of aloofness. They cannot long remain immune from the influences which have been working around them and they are being involuntarily dragged into the vortex of Indian politics. The interests of the people whether in Native States or in British India are identical and the future of the States is inextricably bound up with the existence of the British Power in India. Consequently, any measures affecting the welfare of the people in British Territory is sure to affect those under Native rule. Public opinion in Feudatory India is in favour of some sort of consultation in measures affecting the general welfare of the country. This is not a new idea. Of plea for giving the people of Native States a "living interest in their own welfare and in the concerns of the wide, wide British Indian Empire, "was urged so long back as 1903, by an Indian statesman in the columns of the "Calcutta Review." This was the subject of a leader in your issue of 13th April 1903. In my letter to you, which you were good enough to publish in your columns on the 4th February last, I have suggested a way to associate Native States, so far as legislation is concerned. His Highness has not stated what "other fields" are, but it can be assumed without much fear of contradiction that, he had in his mind matters of common good, such as education, development of the material resources of the country, measures for famine relief, suppression of sedition, the defence of the Indian Empire, involving the maintenance of a large army and the creation of a much disired navy and others. Co-operation on these lines is sure to further strengthen and unify the Empire.

But then there is another question. Did Maharajah Scindhia claim a mere consultative partnership? Our Princes have been declared to be the pillars of the State and Lord Curzon claimed them as his colleagues and partners. But no measures have been devised to give them an actual share in the administration. Under the Moghuls, scions of the great Rajput houses were Viceroy's of the Imperial Provinces of Gujerat, Deccan and Kabul. Under the English, they are confined to their own States. There is the Frontier Province, why should not a chief like Maharajah Sir Pertap Sing of Jodhpur be appointed as its Governor? Why should not an Indian Prince be sent to Kabul as the British Envoy. In my opinion what the Maharajah Scindhia hinted at was something more than a mere consultative partnership. Indian Aristocracy has long been claiming a share in the government of the country. They have claimed seats in the Legislative and Executive Councils, a share in the Civil Services, and appointments in the Embassies and Consulates of the British Empire all over the world. In a leading article of your paper of the 5th August 1903, you sympathetically considered some of these claims.

Feudatory India is bound to play a large part in the future of the country. That it should be consulted in all matters affecting the general welfare of the people, is but just and proper. And you deserve the thanks of the people of Native States, for pointing out, what is really an anomaly. And I hope that in future some means may be devised for ascertaining the views of Feudatory India, and representing them before Royal Commissions, either through select representatives of the people or enlightened Princes like the Gaekwar of Baroda or the Maharajah Scindhia.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. O.

Indore, 27 March.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, this up-to-date palace of amusement is putting on an exceptionally fine progromme to-night. Mr. Leo Dryden (jun.), who is billed to appear, is the son of the famous London music-hall singer, Mr. Leo Dryden, whose voice and acting have been the rage of London in by-gone years. This young actor has inherited his father's talent and will be seen to great advantage in his portrayal of Charles Dicken's characters, which is a speciality of his. He will also impersonate various music-hall turns, another item well worth seeing.

Mr. Norman Barrington, the general manager of the theatre and an actor of repute, will, by special request of his friends in Bombay, make his first appearance on the boards of the Olympia, and we are confident that he will be accorded a great reception, as he scored a great success with Bombay play-goers a few months back. His latest song, "I've got the time and the place, but its hard to find the girl," is sure to be caught on. As for the Cinema, the Olympia this week intends breaking all records as regards films. They have purchased the great feature film "Venus" which is really a masterpiece in Cinematography—it is 3,000 feet long in three parts, and the Dance which takes place in it, is especially worth seeing. The remainder of the programme will be occupied by comic films of an exceptionally high standard The Olympic side-shows are now in full swing, and are free to everybody buying a ticket to the Boxes and 1st Class.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The weekly programme that will be introduced this evening contains an exciting film entitled "Vanquished." There are scenes which abound in deeds of manly daring, splendid feats of horsemanship, a thrilling looping of a loop on a motor-car, and rescue from drowning. Countess Von Thule, a young widow, plays the principal part and by her eccentricities, endeavours to captivate Burns, a friend of Count Ottoman. The former's reserve irritates the Countess and she determines to conquer him. "nolens volens." On the other hand, Burns has already made up his mind to win her. Then follow scenes illustrating the Countess' erratic ways and the means employed by her to attain her end, ending in apology and admission on her part to Burns having gained the mastery over her. The film is superb, arresting the minds of all who see it. "What a Merry Country," is the story of a spendthrift son, who finds a watering-place a merry country to live in, with merry people about. This film supplies the comic element, and the Animated Gazette completes a very entertaining programme, wherein is also included "entr'acte" by Mc Laglens' Jiu-Jitsu military tournament, in which men of the Royal Garrison Artillery will take part. There will be two contests every night the first at 6-30 and last at 10 o'clock shows.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

The Bill to be presented this evening at the Tivoli is of enormous dimensions. Mr. Law James has just returned from his tour through Europe booking up talent for the Tivoli and if the artistes booked are on a par with the turns that are down for to-night's performance, the management are to be congratulated. The titled protean actor, Sir Mark Anton, makes his debut before the Indian Public to-night in his impersonation of the world's greatest composers and musicians (past and present). The orchestra will be augmented, having now sixteen performers. Sir Mark Anton for weeks was the star turn at the Hippodrome, London. Another artiste also enters the bill, well-known to London audiences. Mr. Nat Clifford, a comedian of the first water, who has several interesting numbers for to-night. His bull-fighter song always meets with a great reception whenever sung, and his dancing is "top-notch." Franklin and Melrose are a comedy deed and have a most laughable sketch to put on, entitled "Washing the Baby."

The pictures appear to be a fine selection all exclusive for the Tivoli. The Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge, is an excellent film. A farcical comedy, "a Study in Diplomacy" with M. Prince (Wiffles in the title-role should provide plenty of fun. A stirring drama entitled: "The Castaway" and the Milanos, a troupe of tight-rope walkers, making a mess of it—a real sareamer—"Pathe's Gazette" go to make up one of the strongest combinations we have ever seen at the Cinema de Luxe.

THE ALHAMBRA.

Good business has been done during the holiday week as the Cinema Theatre's Company hall in Bhendy-bazaar. From to-night the Alhambra will have variety turns augmented by the Cinema, the same as in other theatres. For the opening the whirlwind dancers, the Malagas, are booked. These artistes have already drawn crowded houses to the Cinema de Luxe, and will be quite a novelty for that part of the city where the Alcazar is situated.

The pictures have been chosen with great care for this evening. Two enthralling drama's entitled, 'The Lust for Gold," and "The Prospector and the Indian," will be shown. An interesting picture which gives one an insight into another country's armaments is "French Artillery Manœuvres." The comic portion is well provided for, and Foolshead as a Poisoner should result in a non-stop screamer.

ALCAZAR.

The Cinema Theatres Co. are alive to the fact that variety turns are now essential in conjunction with cinema pictures. From to-night they introduce two houses nightly, each of two hours' duration at the same prices. A magician and illusionist coming with a great reputation makes his debut before the Bombay public.

A fine array of pictures will be shown including "A Woman of Impulse," a very powerful drama; also a stirring military drama, "In Freedom's Cause." Two side-splitting comics will be seen in "A Young Terror" and "The School Rebellion." Pathe's Gazette completes a real good bill and the Alcazar should do good business during the coming week.

SURG.-GEN SIR ARTHUR BRANFOOT, late of the Indian Medical Service, the representative of the India Office on the Army Medical Advisory Board, has been selected to represent the Government of India at the forthcoming international exhibition of tropical diseases, which is to be held at Ghent.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MIXED MARRIAGE.

The Chief Justice and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar yesterday continued the hearing of the appeal filed by Nasservanji Pestonji Wadia, a Parsi, against the decree obtained by his wife, a European lady, Mrs. Eleanora Wadia, for restitution of conjugal rights.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the appellant; and Mrs. Wadia was represented by Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors.

The parties were married in England in August 1911 on certain representations which, it is alleged, subsequently turned out to be untrue. For some time they lived in England and Bombay, and during their stay last year in the latter city, the husband parted from his wife and declined to allow her the right of a wife. On an application to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, the wife obtained a decree in favour of her suit, and the husband's contentions that the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction, that the marriage was not "bona fide," that no misrepresentations had been made to her, that she had forced herself in marriage to him and that her ante-nuptial incontinence was unknown to him, were disallowed. The present appeal was against that decree.

The Advocate-General, after arguing at great length on the question of jurisdiction the contentions regarding ante-nuptial continence which were not disallowed by Justice Macleod, further urged the necessity of the respondent to apply for rights in the place where the husband was living. He dwelt in a place about 6,000 miles away, and the respondent could not obtain restitution of conjugal rights so far away. For this purpose she must go to where he was and institute proceedings there. The only object which had induced her, as he thought, was that of putting pressure on his people and thereby increasing the allowance for maintenance which she was receiving. His submission was that the respondent was not entitled to any claim in India.

Mr. Inverarity then spoke to the effect that the lower Court had omitted to take note of the protest made by him before Justice Macleod, as regards the non-jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court in proceeding with the suit. Further, he also referred to another fact which the lower court had failed to notice, namely, the inability of proving of certain allegations of cruelty made against the respondent by the appellant.

Being asked by the Chief Justice, Mr. Strangman, after consultation, stated that the father of the appellant was willing to offer certain terms in order to enable the respondent to apply for legal aid in England. It was suggested that the respondent be offered a second-class passage home, and £10 extra for her expenses with a further £10 a month until such time as she continued her suit in England. In the event of her not being able to procure help in England, a solicitor would undertake to pay her passage back to India. These terms were offered without the consent of the appellant. On these grounds he had applied for the appointment or a commission to enquire into the antecedents of the respondent before the marriage, and it was only on a thorough examination that the facts were elicited.

Mr. Kemp stated his inability to accept the terms and urged for the restitution of rights. He said, in view of the fact that the relations of the appellant were in India, he was sure to come to India and he had only procured temporary employment. Moreover, in case the respondent went to England, he might come over to this place. It was only when he knew that she had come to India that he had managed to secure employment.

Mr. Kemp then dialated on the law relating to the case. Section 5 of the Act of 1884 was cited to show that there should be no opposition to a restitution of conjugal rights when there was no attempt made to obtain judicial separation. The question of ante-nuptial incontinence could not stand the test of the law, as opinions expressed in English cases had clearly shown.

He opposed any commission for the purpose, inasmuch as the law, as it related to the case, did not require, much less allow it.

Judgment was reserved.

THEFT OF A GOLDEN GODESS.

Jamietram Purnaram, formerly a head clerk in the office of the District Magistrate at Broach, Gunvantram Motiram, and Ranchod Harilal, were convicted of the theft and abetment thereof, respectively, of a golden image of a Hindu goddess from Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal's house at Ahmedabad, in October 1912. The image was valued at Rs. 8,500.

The District Judge of Ahmedabad sentenced Jamietram to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the other two to six months', each.

An appeal was prefered against this conviction before the Bombay High Court, which was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, assisted by Mr. Manilal B. Javeri, Public Prosecutor of Ahmedabad, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. D. B. Binning for the appellant.

It appears from the judgment of the Sessions Judge that the first accused was an old friend of Sir Chinubhai's, and in that relation had easy access to the latter's house. The latter had helped him financially when the accused was in straitened circumstances. At one time Sir Chinubhai had refused to help the first accused but subsequently, the accused was living with him as an uninvited guest and during that time the image disappeared. Enquiries showed that the accused had had a hand in removing it from its place. Suspicion was also aroused with regard to the other two accused, as being accomplices of the first accused in the theft.

Their Lordships, in confirming the conviction passed by the District Judge of Ahmedabad, observed that the attempt on the part of the first accused to avert suspicion by leaving from the house only tended to increase it against him. Moreover, the evidence for the prosecution, which, had been tendered by persons who had no particular interest in having the accused convicted, pointed to the guilt as resting on the accused. Their Lordships therefore, did not think it necessary to interfere with the sentence.

DISPUTE OVER FACTORY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod decreed in favour of Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, who sued Messrs. Thakordass and Company and Rahim Wali Mahomed in the High Court.

He had purchased from the first defendant, who represented the mortgagee, the Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji Ginning Factory at Mukhed, in the Nizam's Dominions, for Rs. 1,07,000; and Rs. 26,750 was paid as earnest money. But, as the regulations in Nizam's Dominions did not allow the change of hands in respect of factories, plaintiff demanded the return of the amount. His demand was not complied with and the above suit was filed in the Bombay High Court.

Rahim Wali Mahomed appealed and the appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Their Lordships delivered judgment yesterday, holding that the plaintiff was not entitled to rescind the contract he had entered into in regard to the transaction. Further the appellant ought to have applied for time as he had stated that he had certain conditions.

Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the appellant, stated that the parties jointly intended suing Pestonji, the owner of the mill, before the Hyderabad Court, to recover possession of the property and establish their title.

Their Lordships reserved further directions.

POLICE COURTS.

RASH DRIVING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Ali Mahomed Tayebali, victoria driver, No. 1,492, with rash driving.

It appeared from the prosecution that on the afternoon of the 20th February last, a girl named Jeckebai (7), a daughter of Mr. Adgarate, a sub-postmaster, was being taken for a walk by a servant along Sandhurst-road, when the victoria, coming from the direction of Nall-bazaar, knocked the girl down and broke her left leg. It was alleged that the victoria was on the wrong side of the road, and that the driver had lashed the horse into a gallop when it was approaching the girl.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship fined him Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 25 was ordered to be paid to the girl's father as compensation.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Ramchandra Mahruti was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold watch-guard and silver waist-chain valued at Rs. 136, the property of one Chandumal Dhaurup.

Mr. Badshah, pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that the accused had called on complainant and taken the chain on approval giving the other a receipt of the same. He failed to return the articles within a month as promised, and as he put off the complainant from time to time, the latter filed a complaint in the Court.

The accused said that he had borrowed only Rs. 16 from the complainant and passed the chit because he was then in need of money. The complainant had refused to advance him the amount without the note.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that the note produced showed that the accused had taken the chains on approval from the complainant. The accused had failed to prove his case, and his Worship convicted and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, with the alternative of two months' simple imprisonment, as the accused did not appear to be in good health.

Out of the amount of the fine Rs. 136 was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

MADRAS RAILWAYS.

CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES IN BOMBAY.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma concluded the conference held by them in Bombay which was attended by delegates from the various branches in India and Burma. The main question under consideration was the grievances of the men employed on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. A telegram was sent to the Agent of that Railway requesting an interview. It was hoped that the request would be granted and the grievances complained of inquired into and redressed.

The deliberations yesterday were conducted behind closed doors and Press reporters were not admitted.

MR. MATHESON LANG AND HIS PLAY.

Mr. Matheson Lang writes to this office to tell us of the success of his new Elizabethan play "Westward Ho", which was produced at the Palladium Theatre, London, on February 24. It was originally staged during the South African tour of Mr. Lang's company, and both in London and South Africa it has had a very cordial reception.

The following are a few Press notices which were enclosed in the letter:—

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—The very cordial reception which was given to the popular actor and his wife and also to the authoress, Miss Peggy Webling at the fall of the curtain on the last tableau, must have been extremely gratifying to all three. . . . It is in this preservation of something of the national ideal of Englishmen of all ages since the dawn of Empire that the fame of "Westward Ho" lies, and it is because much of the same inspiring effect produced by the novel is found in Mr. Matheson Lang's new dramatic venture that it may not be rash to predict a big success for it.

The "Morning Post."—One is glad to see Mr. Lang again after his long absence, for, as an actor he has few equals to-day and here in "Westward Ho"—he is Amyas Leigh, of course—is a gallant part which fits him completely. "Westward Ho" was received with distinct favour, and seeing that it is both picturesque and patriotic, well mounted and performed with plenty of the right spirit, Miss Webling's piece should prove a strong attraction at the Palladium throughout its run.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

The share market was unchanged and steady, but with little business reported and enquiry limited.

The jute market was a bit irregular and uncertain with the approach of settlement. Rs. 69 is the nominal value, with no business reported at that price, but shippers are not interesting themselves.

In the gunny market Cuba sugar bags have been done for July-December at from Rs. 42 to Rs. 43 and cornsacks at Rs. 33-12 to Rs. 34.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. B. H. Wilson, B. A. (Oxon), to be a member of the Indian Education Services, and to hold the appointment of Professor of Chemistry at the Government College, Lahore. Mr. R. H. Moody, M. A., (Aberdeen and Cambridge), has also been appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of Mathematics at the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps took place in the Bombay Town Hall last evening, the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commandant, presiding.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present; amongst the officers of the corps being: the Hon. Col. Dunlop, commanding, Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, second in command, Major H. F. Busch, Major T. A. Savage, Major D. J. Sharp, Major V. C. French, Major A. R. Sharp, Major Novis, Captain Moberly, Captain Potts, Lieut. Watkins, Lieut. Kemp, Lieut. Elliott, Lieut. Hogg, Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Ashton, Lieut. Mackenzie, Lieut. Innes Ker, Rev. Cameron, Rev. Drekens, Rev. Bartholome and Adj. and Capt. James.

THE COMMANDANT'S SPEECH.

Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, in opening the proceedings, stated that the total strenght of the Corps was 829, consisting of 29 Officers and 800 Volunteers, of whom 17 Officers and 515 Volunteers or 94 of the Corps were extra efficient; and, notwithstanding the much higher demands now made upon all ranks by the Volunteer Regulations and the more practical work carried on by the Corps, the adult strength of the Corps had increased this season by 43, being 490 against 457 of last year..

As regards musketry, there were this year 77 marksmen in the adult companies, 148 first class shots and 204 second class shots.

"G" Company had drilled regularly through the monsoon and the attendance at these parades and at the Commandant's parades throughout the cold weather on the Oval had been well maintained.

Two maxim gun teams have been trained, "A" and "G" Companies, each furnishing one team. Both teams have carried out practical firing on the ranges at Santa Cruz and Colaba and have proved themselves efficient in the working of the gun under all conditions.

The annual camp was held as usual at Santa Cruz and the Corps had been engaged in practical work in the field including bridge-building and trenching night and day outpost operations and combined manœuvres with 95th Russell's Infantry and the Light Horse. The avarge daily attendance at the parades in camp was 411 and the Corps was inspected on two occasions in camp; once by the G. O. C. Bombay Brigade, when the parade state was 362 and again on the conclusion of the Camp by the G. O. C., VI Division, when 546 of all ranks were present on parade.

The Commandant then expressed his thanks to those heads of Departments and offices who had given Volunteers under them facilities to perform their duties and in some cases had set their subordinates an admiral example by serving in the ranks themselves thereby personally recognising the responsibility of every able-bodied European who was capable of bearing arms placing himself in a position to use such arms in the assistance of the Civil or Military authorities when the occasion arose.

There were still a very large number of Europeans in Bombay who belonged to no local corps—horse, artillery, or infantry—and who with the women and children would in times of riot or disorder be a source of weakness instead of strength to those responsible for the preservation of peace and order.

The importance to the community of every able-bodied citizen being trained to bear arms has recently been brought to public attention by the action of Cambridge University in considering the proposal that every candidate for admission should be an efficient member of the Territorial Force and if this be important in England, it is for obvious reasons much more so in Bombay, where on on several occasions the Volunteers have taken an important part with the Regular Military Forces in the suppression of disorder.

In conclusion, the Commandant expressed his thanks and the thanks of the Corps to the Officials, Adjutant Captain James, Sergeant-Major Wale and the other members of the permanent staff who had laboured so conscientiously to increase the efficiency of the Corps and particularly so in Camp and on the Range.

Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, Commanding the Bombay Light Horse, who gave away the prizes, addressing the Corps, said that it was the duty of every able-bodied man to serve his country. He should not be understood, he said, to mean that he was in favour of war, but they all knew the security of a country depended upon its strength. He complimented the Corps on the good work it was doing and said it was a pleasure for him to be present that evening and participate in the function.

The prizes were then distributed and the floor was cleared of chairs and sofas to allow of the dancing programme being gone through. The dancing was brought to a close at 2 a.m.

The following is the list of cheef prizes:

Adults—1st "G" Coy. Leslie Ch. Cup Marching Competition: Sergt. Hayne. Rs. 100, 2nd "D" Coy. Leslie Ch. Cup Marching Competition Sergt. Sell, Rs. 50.

Cadets—1st "H" Coy. "A" team.—Cadet Kubes, Rs. 50; 2nd "L" Coy. Sergt. Pope, Rs. 30.

The Bayley Company Challenge Shield.—Won by "A" Coy.

The Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup, with Silver medal.—Won by Vol. H. P. T. Lattey, "G" Coy.

The Blaney Challenge Cup.—Won by "H" Coy. "A" Team and Rs. 50.

The Highland Challenge Cup,—Won by "A" Coy.

The Bayley Challenge Cup.—Won by "E" Coy. 66·1 points

The Tennent Memorial Sergts. Challenge Cup, with Silver Medal.—Won by Sergt, S. D'Silva, "D" Coy.

The Bayley Challenge Shield, with Silver Medal.—Won by Cyclist L. Hyde, "E" Coy.

The Lord Harris Cup, with Silver Medal.—Won by Vol. H. P. T. Lattey, "G" Coy.

The Cadets Drill Competition,—1st "H" Coy. "B" Team Rs. 40; 2nd "L" Coy. Rs. 20.

Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup.—"A" Coy.: Sergt. Bugler E. Jolley; "C" Coy.: Vol. J. R. G. Barretto, Vol. S. David, Vol. T. Ferro, Vol. D. James, Vol. V. Windsor, Vol. H. Philbert; "D" Coy.: Sergt. S. D'Silva, Sergt. W. Sell, Vol. S. A. Kishander, Vol. S. Calmiano, Vol. G. D'Silva; "E" Coy.: Cr-Sergt. R. H. Fido, Cyclist G Knight, Cyclist K. Stevens.

All Comers—(Rs. 100), Sergt. Clyne, B.V.A.; Corpl. Chard, B.V.A.; Vol. Clark W., B.V.R.; Copl. Judd, G.I.P. V. R.; Sergt. Veevers, B.V.R.; Cyclist Collyer, R., B.V.R.; Sergt. Cook, G.I.P.V.R.; Sergt. Clark, J., B.V.R.

PRINCE PRAJATIPOK (brother of the King of Siam), who is a student at Woolwich, has undergone an operation for appendicitis. He is making slow but favourable progress.

THIS AND THAT.

Easter, so say those diligent persons whose hobby it is to rummage amongst ancient almanacks, has not fallen so early as it did this year for quite a considerable time. This fact, apparently, is considered a topic of absorbing and very general interest to the man in the street, judging from the number of paragraphs devoted to it in the various newspapers. To me, personally, it is a matter of profound indifference whether my annual disappointment at receiving no easter-eggs occurs in the month of March or April. I have learnt by experience of the selfishness of my so-called friends, and if this feast takes place at an abnormal date, it is merely an early or delayed realisation of an unpleasant expectation. It is, in my opinion, intensely sad that this old-established custom of conferring easter gifts be considered applicable only to children and that with advancing years these uniform packages should be reduced both in size and quality until finally on acquiring a hirsute countenance they are altogether conspicuous by their absence. Surely it would be more proper if old age were reverenced, and that with grey hairs our presents were increased in quantity and magnificence. Such a suggestion unhappily is not in accord with the trend of modern thought. Now-a days it is the young who count and the aged are expected to go to the wall. A humble respect for growing infirmity is, by the stripling with the brutal confidence of youth, considered silly affectation. His toothless grandfather he designates a mumbling mass of indigestion, his white-locked grandmother a wrinkled sack of useless bones. That, I am grieved to say, is the present-day attitude of young humanity towards its elders. Things were different when I was a boy, I don't think.

A very prolonged residence in India, without the interval of a holiday to Europe would, I think, have an extraordinarily vitiating influence upon the average man's taste in women's costume. One's sense of the artistic is really a matter of habit, influenced to a great degree by one's environment, and is not a necessary consequence of the existence of any abstract ideal of beauty. A fixed and unalterable standard of the aesthetic is unimaginable for opinion is constantly changing and making the admired of one age the ridiculed of the next. A stay for a long period in this country would for a certainty retard the natural development of our artistic notions; for we are unfortunately, more or less cut off from those persons whose hobby or business it is to experiment in sartorial decoration. It is true that there is a weekly importation of the latest creations and that with these as models there is the possibility of imitation. The locally-made copy, however, of the modern Parisian confection instead of being an accurate counter-part of its inspiration, usually turns out a lamentable monstrosity. For one thing the harmonious colour-scheme of the original is probably replaced by a jumble of discords, a result no doubt of the brilliant tints of the east which seem to exercise on the mind of the indigenous workman and his customer a pernicious influence, causing them in an attempt to copy nature to produce something glaringly startling. Again that indefinable sense of balance and proportion produced by a well-cut costume, seems impossible of attainment even by the imported craftsman. The more probable result of any Indian effort is a mixture of curved and straight lines in hideous contortion emerging in the wrong place and never receding in the right one. By seeing every day such flaunting apparitions, our taste becomes gradually degraded until finally we find ourselves, with stupid satisfaction, complacently admiring the most outrageous examples of feminine body-covering. We are only enlightened as to the somnolent condition of our critical faculties when we again reach the good white cliffs of Dover.

The panic of the men of England at the thought of giving increased governmental powers to females is, in my opinion, very ill-grounded. Women are never dangerous when they form the majority of the community; they only become obstreperous and insufferable when in the minority. That at least is the experience of India. Here, unfortunately among the Europeans, the fairer sex are outnumbered by more than three to one—and with what result. An unbounded conceit and ungovernable hauteur on their part towards us, poor crawling males. The little dears, confident in themselves as a biological and mental necessity, are not slow to take advantage of the fact that there is a terrible shortage of their kind in the Indian market. Thus they make us crave their slightest favours on bended knee, and then with a show of specious generosity, deal out reward with niggard hand. One day perhaps with deceitful pleasantry, they smilingly accept our services, only on the next, most probably, with unblushing "volte face" to calmly repudiate their bargains. It may, of course, be said that men are partially to be blamed for this ridiculous state of affairs. There is no doubt, for instance, that a young girl just out from England, fresh and unworldly, is very soon spoiled by the foolish unguarded adulation of the married and single male population. Men, young men old callow youths, and hoary-headed sinners fall over one another in their indecently obvious attempts to attract the maiden's much-sought attention. What wonder then can be expressed if the one-time innocent soon acquires the habits of the heartless coquette who, caring little, demands unswerving devotion as the price of a moment's conversation? Men of India! cannot you for a short period, following in the footsteps of St. Anthony, ignore these women and thus help to put the wretches in their proper place? Enough, I say, of this dominion of Eve!

Talking of our common ancestors naturally enough leads one's thoughts in the direction of forbidden fruit. The debarred delicacy is, in my case, a crop of mangoes ripening on my neighbour's trees which I contemplate every morning from my bedroom verandah. I, personally, if tempted by a hundred snakes, would be loath to touch them, for I regard them merely as so much concentrated essence of kerosene. It is quite possible that they are a taste which can be cultivated; but so, I have been told, may a liking for castor-oil. I would much sooner forego an exceedingly problematical gastronomical pleasure rather than endure a nauseating period of preliminary training. In my ignorant days, at the earnest request of my friends, I attempted to tackle the caviare question, and although I met with a certain mode of success, as witness my ability to retain that horrible compound without an exhibition of ancient Roman dinner-table manners, I vowed never again to try to accustom my inside to substances for which it had no real liking. I may say without exaggeration that my whole being twitches in energetic protest at any thoughts of the much-vaunted mangoe and for that reason, I shall, luckily, be spared the temptation of ever robbing an Indian orchard.

B

Tried in the Balance.

The daily round of work or the daily round of pleasure, in a tropical climate, tries the whole nervous and bodily system. Some succumb to it soon, the weaker ones; some succumb to it later, the stronger ones; but always they succumb, sooner or later.

Nervous diseases, physical and mental exhaustion, sleeplessness and general debility will ensue unless necessary precautions are taken. The very best precaution is the simplest. Three words will give you the solution to this problem.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is the finest body builder and nerve strengthener obtainable. It supplies to the nerve tissues, the necessary nutrition to bring the whole nervous system to just the right pitch—not to over-vitalise it and thus make it liable to breakdown—but to supply its needs for modern business and social life in a warm climate such as India.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK has the effect on the body of supplying just the most nutritive elements which are so essential for recuperation and which enable you to repel diseases. When nerves and body work in unison you are as near health perfection as can ever be obtained. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK makes nerves and body work together, and to secure the best results.

All Chemists and Stores stock it in three sizes and sell it to thousands. It is simple to prepare and delicious to taste, and it keeps you well, not for a time but for all time.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.

"MIRACLE" ×12

"TOURIST" × 8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY.

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

Rs. 135. Rs. 75.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL

OPERA GLASSES,

BINOCULARS,

TELESCOPES,

etc.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7 Hornby Row,

Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,

Fort, BOMBAY.

MOTORISTS

For Your Consideration!

—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,

53, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

THE BOAT RACE.

DESCRIPTION OF A MAGNIFICENT STRUGGLE.

The 70th Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race was rowed on March 13 over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. Oxford won by three-quarters of a length after one of the most wonderful races in the history of the event, Cambridge having held the lead from the start to within a few hundred yards of the finish. Among the spectators was the Prince of Wales, who watched the race with the Oxford coaches from the bows of the launch Consuta.

It was a fine afternoon, with the sun shining through a thin haze and a light wind drawing from the south. The tide was of moderate strength. The race was timed to start at 4-30. A few minutes before this hour Cambridge, the challengers, put off from the Leander hard and paddled to their stake boat. Oxford followed five minutes later. Cambridge had won the toss and chosen the Surrey station.

The crews were soon in readiness and the race was started by Mr. Pitman without delay. Cambridge, rowing 36 strokes to the minute, led at once, although Oxford at 38, rowed the faster stroke. It was quickly evident that Cambridge had the better pace. At each stroke they gained slightly but surely, and after two minutes' rowing had an advantage of half a length. With the inside of the first bend in their favour Oxford struggled hard to recover the lost distance, but Cambridge were clearly and appreciably the faster crew and at a slower stroke continued to gain. At the Mile Post, reached in 4 min. 12 sec. they had increased their lead to one length. Cambridge reached Hammersmith in 7min. 40 secs. one length the good.

Up to this point Cambridge had been rowing the better of the two crews. They showed length and liveliness, and appeared to keep their lead at the slower stroke, without undue effort. Oxford held on to them only by sheer hard work and by rowing at a faster rate. As they passed under Hammersmith Bridge Oxford were rowing 33 and Cambridge 31. After Hammersmith Cambridge increased their lead still further without quickening the stroke or making any definite spurt. With Oxford, on the other hand, it seemed all spurt from start to finish. They were being driven as it were faster than they could go. They could not slacken for a moment, and Mr. Horsfall, rowing most pluckily, pushed them continuously to the very limit of their capacity. Only at top pressure could they live in the race and not be further out-distanced. For pluck and pertinacity it was a performance that could hardly be beaten.

Round the Chiswick bend the crews had run into choppy water and down Corney Reach the wind was dead against them but it was not of sufficient strength to interfere seriously with the rowing or to provide a test of watermanship. At Chiswick the race seemed over. Cambridge were now quite a length and a half ahead, and they were still rowing the slower stroke. At Thornycroft's the Cambridge coxswain crossed to the Middlesex station, taking the Oxford water and going dead ahead of them.

And now for the first time Cambridge ceased to gain. The Oxford men were clearly exhausted, but struggled on as gamely as ever. Presently it was evident that they were coming up, though very slightly. The pace of the boat did not seem to increase—Oxford had only one pace and that a slow one—but foot by foot, almost by inches. Cambridge were falling back to them. The effort to keep ahead had told on the Cambridge eight and the half-trained men in the bows were showing signs of weakness. It still looked as if Cambridge would get home first but not by so much as had once seemed probable.

As the crews approached Barnes Bridge the Cambridge coxswain edged out from the Middlesex bank. The nose of the Oxford boat was uncomfortably close to him and he was compelled to give way. The Oxford coxswain very rightly did not attempt to force his rival out further than was necessary, but, giving way a little in his turn kept to the Middlesex side. At Barnes Bridge, reached by Cambridge in 17 min. 21sec., the load had been reduced to one length—the same distance that had separated the boats at the mile post and at Hammersmith.

The race between Barnes Bridge and the finish was one of the finest ever seen on the Thames. For nearly a minute Oxford made little further impression on the leaders. The men were painfully "done," but still they struggled on with a determination that was inspirating to see. No. 6 in particular heavad and tugged as if he had never been at Eton or heard of oarsmanship as a science. The rest were little better. But somehow the crew held together and by sheer will and pluck kept their pace. It had appeared as if stroke had rowed as fast as was able all the way and could have no reserve of power left; but he quickened and quickened, and the men behind him, exhausted as they were, quickened with him. They gained foot by foot and then dramatically, 300 yards or less from the finish, came on with a rush. They worked up the stroke to 38—it was a desperate effort, their only chance—shot level with Cambridge, passed them, gained half a length in a few strokes, and struggled on to the finishing post, winners by three-quarters of a length. The time to the finish was 20min. 53sec.

In the last quarter of a mile Cambridge had tired perceptibly, and bow and No. 3 showed very clearly their want of condition. Even allowing for this, that Oxford should have won seemed little short of amazing. Three times only in the history of the race has the crew that was behind at Barnes Bridge succeeded in winning—in 1886, in 1896, and in 1901—but in each of these previous cases the crew that was behind had enough stamina left to enable them to gain rapidly the moment Barnes Bridge was passed. On this occasion, even after having cleared Barnes Bridge, Oxford appeared the more exhausted crew. They rowed widly, their bodies falling about, and it seemed by sheer pluck and desperation rather than by any strength left in them that they forced their boat to the finish.

The race was so magnificent and provided so striking an exhibition of pluck that it would be ungracious to criticize the oarsmanship of those engaged in it too severely. Cambridge were excellently stroked by Mr. Tower. He could not have done more than he did for the rather moderate and insufficiently trained crew behind him. It is hard lines on Cambridge that their losses through ill-health should have made it impossible for them to last to the finish of a gruelling race. The four stern oars in the Cambridge eight are all promising men. There was good material in the crew, and the form shown was sufficiently good to improve Cambridge prospects for the future. Oxford, though strong physically, where not a fast crew; but they raced magnificently.

The names and weights of the crews, are given below:—

OXFORD.

	St.	lb.
E. R. Burgess (Eton and Magdalen) (bow)	11	12
2. C. L. Baillieu (Melbourne University and Magdalen) ...	12	3½
3. R. P. Hankinson (Winchester and New College)... ...	11	13½
4. H. K. Ward (New South Wales and New College) ...	12	10½
*5. A. H. M. Wedderburn (Eton and Balliol)	13	10½
*J. A. F. R. Wiggin (Eton and New College)	12	1½
a*7. L. G. Wormald (Eton and Magdalen)	12	10½
*E. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen) (stroke)	12	6
a*H. B. Wells (Winchester and Magdalen) (cox) ...	8	7

Total weight. 100st. 9½lb.
Average weight per man. 12st. 8½lb

CAMBRIDGE.

	St.	lb.
G. A. Fisher (Winchester and Jesus) (bow)	11	2
a*2. S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall)	11	9½
3. H. Roper (Blundell's and Sidney)	12	10½
4. W. M. Askwith (Bedford and Corpus)	13	10
5. C. S. Clark (Bedford and Pembroke)	12	13
*J. R. S. Shove (Uppingham and First Trinity)	12	8
7. C. E. V. Buxton (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	0
G. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	11½
L. E. Sidley (Eastbourne and Jesus) (cox)	8	6

Total weight.—99st. 8½lb.
Average weight per man.—12st. 4½lb.
a A Blue of 1911 * A Blue of 1912.

HARNESSING THE SUN'S RAYS.

SCHEME TO RECLAIM THE SOUDAN.

The Sunshine Harnessers, who have formed themselves into a serious Company with real directors, consulting engineers, a consulting advisory expert, agents for Egypt and the Soudan, bankers, auditors, secretary, and registered offices, and an authorised capital of £300,000, held an enthusiastic meeting says the "Daily News" in the sombre, unromantic precincts of Winchester House yesterday.

It was a strange scene—like a chapter out of Jules Verne at his best and brightest. Room 47, in which the meeting was held, was illuminated by the presence of a number of charming and enthusiastic young ladies, who have been pleased to place their gold in the fortunes of the Sun Power Co. (Eastern Hemisphere), Limited, and the whole proceedings reflected the halo of a glory thousands of miles away from the drab realities of finance and dividends, and all that.

The general meeting was quite as enthusiastic as the individual young ladies.

It seems that, thanks to the wonderful invention of Mr. Frank Shuman, a huge American with beaming eyes and the god-like gift of eloquence, the sun has been lassoed and tammed over a wide expanse of arid desert in the vicinity of Cairo, and its rays caught and concentrated in great receivers shaped like ear-trumpets, and containing highly-polished reflectors. They "follow" the sun on its diurnal round, conserve its rays, and feed in turn a boiler, in which steam is immediately generated for various power-producing purposes.

Mr. Shuman explained his invention to a rapt audience with all the vividness of H. G. Wells's description of the Time Machine. His first "heater" was invented six years ago. It was made out of a cigar-box in Philadelphia, and though the sun there is by no means so strong as it is in the Soudan, he managed to run a toy engine with it with supreme success. Larger machines were made, until at last a complete experimental Sun Power Pumping Plant of 30-h.p. was erected at Philadelphia and successfully run for three months. There was clearly money in the idea; so a company was formed, a number of patents brought out, and a complete Sun Power Irrigation Plant of 100-h.p. was made and shipped to Meadi, a suburb of Cairo.

The plant was started and operated for a few days with great success, but a much higher temperature was experienced than had been anticipated. The sun was not going to let his new masters and mistresses have it all their own way. His rays were ablaze with more than ever living splendour, and just as the chairman and one of the members of the directorate arrived from England to see the magnificent working of the show, the zinc boilers fused and the whole performance had to be adjourned sine die, to their great disappointment and the considerable gratification of "Old Sol."

But new boilers have now been built of cast iron—to the followed by others of wrought steel if necessary—and these will be working at full blast and irrigating the sandy Soudan by next June at the latest.

By this system, Mr. Shunman declares it will be possible speedily to quadruple the present area of arable land in the Soudan—and the fortunes of the Sun Harnessers will be secured.

At present the Sun Power Company is confining itself to irrigation, but there is no reason why its power should not be varied so as to embrace all kinds of machinery propositions.

THE IMPERIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT CONFERENCE.

The following questions will be discussed at the meetings of the Imperial Motor Transport Conference:— (1) The question of fuel-supply, present needs and future prospects. The possibility of creating adequate supplies within the Empire. (2) The consideration of the problems of Imperial military motor transport, with special reference to the production of types of vehicles, useful both for military work and for industrial work in the Dominions and Colonies. (3) The organisation of motor transport systems for the carriage of goods, and their value to the mercantile life of the community. The adaptation of existing methods of delivery required to enable traders to take full advantage of the capabilites of mechanically-propelled vehicles. (4) The relations between British manufacturers and buyers overseas. Desirable arrangements for satisfactory supply, agencies, etc. (5) Road transport in cities. The carriage of passengers and the municipal uses of motor vehicles. Fire fighting and ambulance services. Postal services. (6) Rural transport and the uses of the motor to the agriculturalist.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

TO REMOVE THE AFTER-EFFECTS OF MALARIA.

A Great Scientific Discovery.

Major-General Ross, Professor of Tropical Medicine in the University of Liverpool, has just published a pamphlet summarising the facts known with regard to Malaria which, as Sir Joseph Fayrer has written, "is the cause of more sickness and invaliding than almost all other diseases combined, and seldom entirely ceases to manifest its effect on the constitution."

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to enormous numbers of minute blood parasites called plasmodia, which are introduced into the body by a certain mosquito, of which there are about a hundred and twenty known species

Major Ross's pamphlet is of extreme importance to all who live in India, for he also writes with great clearness on the personal precautions to be taken to avoid infection. When, however, infection has occurred, and the acute stage has been cured with quinine, the sufferer's blood is invariably in so poor a condition that he suffers from anæmia with its long list of depressing symptoms. His great need is, then, of something which will revitalise the blood, restore to their full number the red corpuscles which have been destroyed, renew the wasted tissues, thus restoring the weight which has been lost, and reinvigorating the nervous system, thus making the sufferer feel well and strong.

To do all this, nothing can compare with Sanatogen, the tonic nerve food, whose action in these cases has been attested by innumerable sufferers. Thousands of letters have been received by the proprietors from residents in all parts of India. The following is merely an example which shows the wonderful effect which Sanatogen never fails to produce in these cases. Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I could quote numerous cases where the administration of Sanatogen was followed by immediate and marked amelioration of the symptoms. I cannot speak too highly of its value, and I certainly consider it the best of artificial foods."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th March, 1913.

105. Classes—A Physical Culture Class will be held in the Head Quarters if sufficient Members care to join. Names to be forwarded to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

106. Class Firing—The Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Saturday the 29th instant at 4 p. m. Members who have not done their Class should take this opportunity of doing so, as this is the last time the range will be available this Season.

107. Hamilton Shield Competitions—The Hamilton Shield Competition will be held on Saturday 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p.m.

Details can be seen at Head Quarters.

108. Honours and Salute—The Corps will parade as strong as possible on the 4th and 5th April 1913, to take part in lining the streets on the occasion of the Arrival and Departure of their EXCELLENCIES LORD WILLINGDON and LORD SYDENHAM respectively.

Dress Review Order White.

Time and place of parade will be notified later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Spoon Competition on the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Range at Ghat Koper on Sunday the 30th March.

Distances, 200 and 300 Yards.

Trains leave Colaba at 6-30 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. S. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 23th March, 1913.

229. Parade—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Friday and Saturday April 4th and 5th on the occasion of the arrival of Lord Willingdon and the departure of H. E. Lord Sydenham for the purpose of lining the Streets.

Details as to time and place will be published later.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

NOTICE.

The following open events are notified for information.—

Regimental Sports programme of the Sherwood Foresters to be held on the Garrison Sports ground Colaba on 2nd of April 1913 commencing at 4-30 p.m.

Event V.

Relay Race (Open to Coy. teams (of 4) in Garrison).

Entries to be sent in by the 31st March.

Event VII.

1 Mile Race, Open to British Troops in Garrison

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th March 1913.

Members are reminded that the Dress for the Regimental Sports to-day Saturday will be khaki tunics, breeches and gaiters and Regimental topees White shirts with soft white collars and black ties will also be worn by all members taking part in competitions.

2. A Board of Examination will assemble on the Maidan near the Bombay Gymkhana at 7 a.m. on Monday 31st instant for the purpose of examining candidates for the Proficiency Certificates of the Bombay Light Horse.

President.—Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

Members.—Major W. P. Alexander, R.G.A., Capt. V. A. Cooker, Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST TWO ROUNDS.

Mr. H. Lees Joint Honorary Secretary, of the Aga Khan Tournament, writes:—

Owing to the imperative necessity of getting the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament over within the space of three weeks, principally on account of the difficulty certain the up-country teams will experience with regard to obtaining leave, etc., in the event of the Tournament being prolonged, the Committee decided after the re-draw for the Tournament, which was held on Wednesday night last that certain of the games shall be played on the Gymkhana Ground, and that on Saturdays two games shall be played on the Oval, one commencing at 4-30 sharp and the other at 5-40.

I append the programme for the first round and would particularly invite the attention of local teams to the arrangements made.

Due advice of any alterations that the Committee decide on will be published in the local papers and sent to the parties concerned.

As far as possible all draws will, in the earlier rounds, be re-played on the following mornings.

FIRST ROUND.

Monday 31st March at 5-40 on the "Gymkhana Ground": Byculla G. I. P. Institute vs. Crusaders H. C.
Monday 31st March at 5-40 on the "Oval": Hornets H.C. vs. Cyclists H. Club.
Tuesday 1st April at 5-40 on the "Oval": Pioneer Hockey Club vs. Parsi Pioneers A.
Wednesday 2nd April at 5-40 on the "Oval": 2nd Dorsets vs. B. E. S. Past and Present.
Thursday 3rd April at 5-40 on the "Gymkhana Ground": Sherwood Foresters vs. Bombay Gymkhana B.
Thursday 3rd April at 5-40 on the "Oval" Aligarh College vs. Bombay Customs H. C.
Friday 4th April at 5-40 on the "Oval": 1st Middlesex vs. Grant Medical College.
Saturday 5th April at 4-30 on the "Oval": Calcutta Customs vs. R. G. A. Colaba.
Saturday 5th April at 5-40 on the "Oval" Bombay Police Hockey Club vs. Royal Irish Rifles.

SECOND ROUND.

Monday 7th April at 5-40 on the "Gymkhana Ground" Baroda Hockey Club vs. Parsi Pioneers B.

Further arrangements will be published after results of first round are known.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARCH 29.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1251-12—Capt and V., Chimanram Motilal vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur, Motichand and D.

Long Cause.

641-11—M B Chothea, Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw Nusserwanji Bomanji vs Panthakay and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Part Heard, 18-2-1.

Testamentary Suits.

2-13—Daph F and J. Sanders Slater vs Radhai, Subnis and G.
313-10—Nana H and Co. Jankibai vs S. G. Velingkar and others, Subnis.
3-13—S Sju B and Co, Gerdhar Khadas and others vs Narbada Alias Bowli, Mulji Rh. and Th.
30-12—Mulji Kh. and Th., Karsondas Dayabhai vs Girdhar Kahdas and others, Smetham B and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

39-12—Payne and Co., R. D. Sethna vs Velji Deoji, Ardeshir H D and Co
676-12—Subnis and G, Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T., Chitnavis M and K.
45-12—Wadia G and Co, Pranjivandas vs G H Kerkabhoy and Bicknell M R and W.
320-11, 446-12—Surajmal and Co; Motichand Jamnadas vs Snnderji Girdhar, Motichand.
66-12—Little and Co, The London Country and Westminster Bank vs The Bank of Bombay, Crawford and Co.
1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.
887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others, Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Maneoklal and T.
1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.
895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.
242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.
184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.
774-11—Little and Co Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasc vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another Edgelow G and Co.
375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.
801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopulrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.
479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.
416-12—Manch and N and Fatmabai vs Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh, Usaf Kabley, Moti and D.
1057-11—Kheend L and M, Shaikh Usab Kubley, vs. Aba Haji Ebrahim, Mulle and M.
434-11—Mulla and M. S D Mehta, vs J. H. Bamboat, Shamrao M and H
1072-11—Mulla and M S D Mehta vs. J H. Sham M and K.

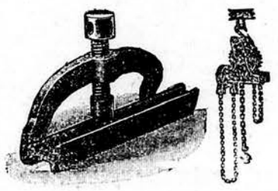
The strength of the Territorial Force on March 1, has been returned at 9,290 officers and 252,965 non-commissioned officers and men, an increase of two officers and a decrease of 2,365 of other ranks since February 1.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

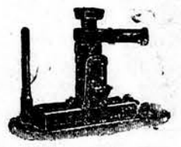
GRANDE CHARTREUSE LIQUEURS—
Now made in Tarragona, Spain, and again shipped in the old shape bottles and under the labels here shown.

These Liqueurs are as delicious now as they were
——formerly—being made with the——
Same Plants,
the
Same Ingredients,
according to the
Same Secret Process
as of old and by the
Same Chartreux Monks
who used to make them in France, previous to their expulsion.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Hurst Park Spring Steeplechases were begun on March 7. The Stanley Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. W. Clarke's Cross Question, the Trial Handicap Steeplechase by Sir C. Assheton-Smith's Covertcoat, the Richmond Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. H. Escott's Race, and the Spring Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. C. Grantham's Alcalade.—At Hooton Park the Hooton Park Hurdle Race was won by Mr. Pulley's Himon, and the Rossmere Welter Flat Race by Mr. F. S. Murray's Predominant.

The Hurst Park Spring Steeplechases were concluded on March 8. The New Century Steeplechase was won by Mr. Bower Ismay's Comic Boy, the Novices' Hurdle Race by Lord Durby's Corncob, the Open Steeplechase by Mr. O. H. Jones's Rathnally, and the Hampton Handicap Hurdle Race by Lord Cholmondeley's Bundook.—At Hooton Park, the Great Cheshire Steeplechase was won by Mr. Liddells Ashbrooke.

Clifton Hill, belonging to Mr. H. Rhodes, won the Wistow Selling Handicap Hurdle Race, at Leicester, on March 10, beating Mr. J. Foster's Etrick by five lengths. The winners on March 11 were Royal Demand. Cage, Catherine, Rhuddlan, Periward, and Orangeville.

The point to-point races held jointly by the Brigade of Guards and Mr. Fernie's Hunt, were decided at Billeadon on March 10. Five representatives each of the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots and Irish Guares took part in the Brigade of Guards Inter-Regimental Team Race over a three and a half mile course. Mr. M. Beck with Smith's Dublin finished first, and the Coldstream Guards won on points; the Scots Guards were second, and the Grenadier Guards third. In the race for Mr. Fernie's Hunt Cup Mr. F. S. Von. Stade's Justinian was first of the light-weights, and Capt. E. D. Hopwood's Chiltistan first of the heavy-weights. The United Counties Hunt Cup was won by Mr. F. Ambrose Clark's Floral Artist.

The National Hunt Steeplechase Meeting was begun at Cheltenham on March 12. The National Hunt Steeplechase was won by Capt. S. P. Yates's Kransfugi, Mr. Straker's Wavelet being second, and Mr. T. L. Walker's Fallen Crown third. The Cheltenham Grand Annual Steeplechase was won by Mr. L. Clow's Cooldren, the National Hunt Juvenile Steeplechase by Mr. Bower Ismay's Tenbury, and the Cotswold National Hunt Flat Race by Sir P. Walker's Ben a Beg.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Wales beat Ireland at Swansea, on March 8, after a fine game, by 16 points to 13. The result was much closer than had been anticipated, as Wales was generally expected to gain an easy victory. London Scottish beat United Services, at Richmond, by 11 points to 5. Blackheath beat London Welsh, at Wandsworth Common, by 8 points to 5.

The 1st Gloucestershire Regt. beat the Royal Artillery (Deepcut) in the semi-final round of the Army Cup competition, at Aldershot, on March 11, by 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points).

The 2nd Welsh Regt. beat the 2nd Life Guards, at Aldershot, on March 12, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points). The winners will now have to meet the 1st Gloucestershire Regt. in the final round.

Old Merchant Tailors beat Old Alleynians, on March 8, a Richmond, by 2 goals and 6 tries (28 points) to 0. Rosslyn Park beat Richmond, at Richmond, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0. (Leicester beat Harlequins, at Leicester by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points). Coventry beat Northampton, at Coventry, by 3 goals and 5 tries (20 points) to 1 try (3 points). Gloucester beat Cheltenham, at Cheltenham, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points). United Services beat Old Paulines, at Portsmouth, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Old Edwardians beat Clifton, at Birmingham, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 try (3 points). Old Blues beat Rugby, at Rugby, by 4 goals and 4 tries (32 points) to 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points). Watsonians beat Edinburgh Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 try (3 points.

Pontypool and Swansea played a drawn game at Pontypool, on March 10. Pontypool scored 1 try (3 points) and Swansea a goal from a mark (3 points).

The United Banks beat Kent, at Blackheath, on March 12, by 2 goals, 2 dropped goals, and 1 try (21 points) to 3 goals and 1 try (18 points). The Aldershot Command beat the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (17 points) to 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

The matches in the fourth round of the Football Association Cup competition were decided on March 8. The feature of the play was the failure of all the four clubs playing on their own ground to score; indeed, Sunderland was the only side with the advantage of ground to escape defeat. The results were:—Aston Villa 5 goals Bradford 0, at Bradford; Burnley 1, Blackburn Rovers 0, at Blackburn; Oldham Athletic 1, Everton 0, at Everton; Sunderland 0, and Newcastle United 0, at Sunderland.

The match between Newcastle United and Sunderland was replayed at Newcastle in March 12. The result was another drawn game, although extra time was played, each side having scored 2 goals.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on March 8 were as follows:—Manchester United 2 goals, Notts County 1, at Nottingham; Derby County 3, Bolton Wanderers 3, at Derby; Woolwich Arsenal 1, Manchester City 0, at Manchester; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Liverpool 0, at Tottenham; Chelsea 1, and West Bromwich Albion 0, at West Bromwich.

Blackburn Rovers beat Liverpool at Blackburn, on March 10, by 5 goals to 1.

Aston Villa bear Derby County, at Derby on March 12, by 1 goal to 0; Manchester City beat Oldham Athletic, at Manchester, by 2 goals to 0; and Sheffield United beat Everton, at Everton, by 1 goal to 0.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on March 8 were as follows:—Bristol City 2 goals, Lincoln City 0, at Bristol; Bury 0, Preston North End 0, at Bury; Birmingham 1, Clapton Orient 1, at Birmingham; Barnsley 1, Leicester Fosse 0, at Barnsley; Blackpool 2, Notts Forest 1, at Blackpool; Fulham 7, Stockport County 0, at Fulham; Leeds City 1, Hull City 0, at Leeds; Huddersfield Town 6, Glossop 0, at Huddersfield.

Grimsby Town beat Burnley, at Grimsby, on March 11, by 2 goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on March 8 were as follows:—Millwall 4 goals, Bristol Rovers 0, at New Cross; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Portsmouth 1, at Park Royal; Swindon Town 3, Brentford 0, at Brentford; Reading 1, Coventry City 0, at Reading; Gillingham 2, West Ham United 2, at Gillingham; Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Norwhich City 0, at Norwich Northampton 4, Exeter City 0, at Northampton; Stoke 0, Crystal Palace 0, at Stoke; Watford 1, Southampton 0, at Southampton; Plymouth Argyle 5, Merthyr Town 0, at Plymouth.

Plymouth Argyle beat Brentford, at Plymouth, on March 12, by 3 goals to 0; Huddersfield Town beat Wolverhampton Wanderers, at Huddersfield, by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches in the semi-final round of the Amateur Football Association Cup competition on March 8 were as follows:—Casuals 7 goals, Highgate 0, at Ealing; New Crusaders 2, Ipswich Town 1, at Ipswich.

The Civil Service beat Oxford, in the Southern Amateur League, at Oxford, on March 8, by 3 goals to 0.

RACQUETS.

The Matches in the first round of the Military Singles Championship were decided at Prince's Club on March 10. The winners were Lieut.-Col. W. C. Hedley, Major E. P. Thomson, Capt. A. K. G. White, Capt. W. P. A. Hattersley-Smith, and Capt. H. M. Pryce-Jones.

The second round of the Military Singles Championship was decided at Prince's Club on March 11. The winners was Lieut.-Col. W. C. Hedley, Major E. P. Thomson, Capt. W. P. A. Hattersley-Smith, and Capt. A. C. G. Luther.

In the semi-final round of the Military Singles Championship, at Prince's Club, on March 12, Major E. P. Thomson beat Lieut-Col. W. C. Hedley and Capt. A. C. G. Luther beat Capt. W. P. A. Hattersley-Smith.

The first part of the match between C. Williams (Harrow) (holder and J. Soutar (Philadelphia) (challenger) for the Championship of the World, will probably be played on April 5, at Queen's Club.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, March 11.

Regular Forces.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Lieut F A Wanklyn, RA to be a Flying Officer, and to be seconded Nov 28, 1912.

Infantry.

Buffs E Kent Regt—Lieut G Lee to be Capt Feb 26.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Sec Lieut C E R G Alban to be Lieut Feb 26.

Norfolk Regt—Capt P V P Stone to be seconded for service as an Adj. T F Feb 21.

Prince of Wales's Own W Yorks Regt—Sec Lieut M. A. S. Cousins resigns his commission March 12.

Bedfordshire Regt—Sec Lieut G H Pollock resigns his commission March 12.

S Wales Borderers—Lieut H G C Fowler to be Capt Feb 1.

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt H D W Lloyd to be Major Feb 19.

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut F E Myddelton-Gavey, from Indian Army, to be Lieut, vice H S Elliott, who exchanges Feb 9; Lieut H I E Riply is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Feb 26.

E. Lancs. Regt.—Major F H Trent retires on retired pay (March 12.

Duke of Cornwall's L. I.—Capt A P Dene is seconded for service as Adj., T F (Feb 24); Superny Capt H T Dobbin is restored to the establishment (Feb 24).

Hants Regt.—Sec Lieut P G W McMaster to be Lieut (Feb 1).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berks Regt.)—Capt A G M Sharpe is seconded for service as an Adj., T F (Feb 16); Superny Capt G H Sawyer is restored to the establishment (Feb 16).

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut E S Bamford to be Adj. vice Capt A St. J Blunt (March 12).

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut-Col F A MacFarlen, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List (March 9); Major J. D. McLachlan to be Lieut-Col., vice F A MacFarlan (March 9).

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut-Col AEO Congdon, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major H E Tizard to be Lieut-Col., vice A E O Congdon; Capt R H Monck-Mason to be Major (all March 11).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—The following Lieuts to be Capts.:—R H Leeke (and to remain seconded), O C Downes, H T C Jones-Vaughan (and to remain seconded), and the Hon. M. A Wingfield (Feb. 1). The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts.:—D E Prideaux Brune and W La T Congreve (Feb 1.)

Army Chaplains Department.

The Rev J L O B Findlay, Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class (Feb 22.)

Memorandum.

Lieut-Col F A MacFarlan to be Colonel (Oct 30, 1912)

General Reserve of officers.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. D B Anderson resigns his commission (March 12).

Special reserve of officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R F A—Sec Lieut (on probation) R W Coren is confirmed in his rank; Cadet Corporal O Gaun, from the University Contingent, O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (March 1.)

Infantry.

3rd Batt Norfolk Regt—Major H F Langton resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (March 12).

3rd Batt Suffolk Regt—Cadet Colour-Sergt P R W Carthew, from the Forest School Contingent, O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (March 12).

3rd Batt Prince of Wales's Own (W Yorks Regt)—A A Geddes, late Cadet Sergt, Liverpool College Contigent, O T C, to be Sec Lieut (March 12.)

3rd Batt Cheshire Regt—H N Atkinson to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (March 12).

3rd Batt Gordon Highlanders—G M Monteith to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (March 1).

Royal Munster Fusiliers—H A Newson, late Cadet, Uppingham School Contingent, O T C, to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (March 12).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 27th March to 6 a.m. on the 28th March :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	24	16
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		62

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless to pleasant to taste, it promotes natural sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind also the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The expected visit of the Prince of Wales to Germany will, it is understood, be of an entirely private nature. Both the present King and the late Duke of Clarence spent some time in Germany as youths, but neither was ever proficient in the German language. The Prince of Wales speaks French very fluently, but his knowledge of German is not more extensive than was that of his father and uncle at the same age. The real object of the Prince's visit is to receive the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle. This Order was first offered to His Royal Highness when last the Kaiser was in this country for the unveiling of the national memorial to Queen Victoria, but the King then requested that it might be allowed to stand over for a time. Since then His Royal Highness has received the Garter and the Golden Fleece, and the occasion has now arrived for admitting him to the third great Order of chivalry in Europe.

The hundredth anniversary of the War of Liberation was celebrated yesterday in Berlin and throughout the Empire by all classes of the population. In Berlin the Brandenburger Tor and the chief streets were decorated, and the public and numerous private buildings hoisted flags. The Emperor had wreaths laid at the foot of the monuments of King William III. and Queen Louise, the hero and heroine of the War of Liberation, and the municipal authorities of Berlin formed a solemn procession from the Town Hall to the Nicholas Church: At eleven Divine service was held in the Cathedral.—

An acre and a half of more or less solid masonry has now been completely demolished in the heart of the West End, preparatory to the erection of a monster hotel for Messrs. Lyons. Although at present bounded by four extremely narrow thoroughfares—Glasshouse, Sherwood, Brewer, and Air streets—the building, which is to be ten stories high and will contain a thousand bedrooms, should prove a notable addition to modern London. Excavation on a gigantic scale is now in progress, there being two stories underground.

A billiard table in miniature is the latest toy being offered on the London streets. A player stands at one end, and as the white ball rise through a hole in the end of the table he strikes it with his cue. As the ball reaches the other end of the table it falls through one of five holes, to be returned again to the end of the table where the player stands.

The recent death of Lord Tredegar, who figured prominently in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, re-awakens public interest in the survivors of that brilliant episode in our military annals. Inquiry has elicited the official information that only eleven pensioners who took part in the charge with Lord Cardigan are alive to-day. Their pensions vary. From the War Office they draw from 7s. to 17s, 6d weekly, and in addition they receive grants from the Royal Patriotic Corporation Balaclava Fund (taken over by that body in 1893) and sundry other sources. The average amount thus disbursed is a guinea a week per man. The Royal Patriotic Corporation, it should be understood, exists primarily for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers, but administers the Balaclava Fund. The following is a complete list of the pensioned survivors of the Light Brigade, with the regiments to which they formerly belonged: J. Mustard, 17th Lancer, J. Boxall, 4th Hussars. J Whitehead, 4th Hussars H. Wilsden, 4th Hussars; J. Olley, 4th Hussars; W. S. J. Fulton, 8th Hussars. B. Beeson, 11th Hussars; J. Parkinson, 11th Hussars; T. Warr, 11th Hussars; G. Gibson, 13th Hussars; B. Hughes, 13th Hussars; Most of these are octogenarians, and one Henry Wilsden, completes his eighty-ninth year in April next.

The first experiments in the way of protecting British warships from assaults by aircraft is now being made with the battleship "Temeraire," which is being equipped with armour over its magazines. If the change proves successful other vessels in the Home Fleet will be similarly protected. It is asserted by those who have studied the problem that it is only by dropping a bomb through a smoke-stack or directly upon the magazines that a modern battleship could be injured by an airship.

Whistler's portrait of his friend M. Theodore Durei has been purchased for the Metropolitan Museum of New York, where it will shortly be exhibited. The portrait is in many ways of great interest, for M. Durei was one of the first French critics to recognise Whistler's genius.

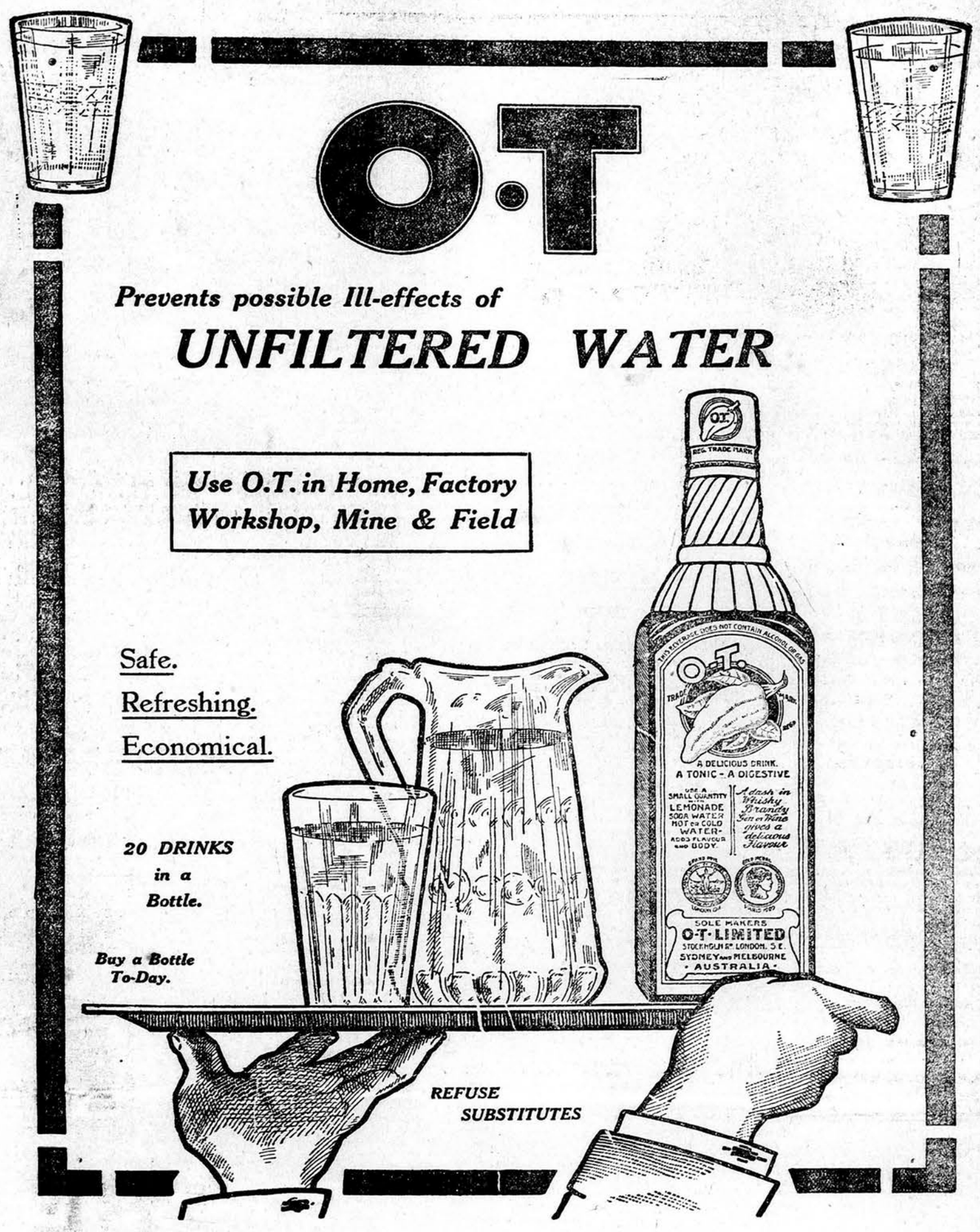
Mme. Dieulafoy, the French explorer and writer, who is advocating the idea that women should be allowed to take part in national defence, has worn masculine attire by special permission ever since at the age of sixteen she went all through the Franco-German war, side by side with her newly married husband, dressed in the uniform of deadmobile picked up on the battlefield.

On the occasion of a visit of the late President Carnot to the Louvre to view the wonderful collection of antiquities brought back by M. and Mme. Dieulefoy after their excavations at Nineveh, it was Mme. Dieulafoy who, correctly dressed in masculine evening garb, the French official costume of ceremony, offered her arm to Mme. Carnor and conducted her round the exhibits. The couple were to dine at the Elysee that evening and in deference to the special request of her hostess, Mme. Dieulafoy for once consented to appear in feminine costume at the Presidential banquet.

Lord Shaw told a good story at the dinner to the Bench and Bar at the Fishmongers' Hall last evening. He said that in the old days the Scottish Bench in Edinburgh were accustomed to dine at four o'clock in the afternoon, and went on till late or early, as the case might be. At two o'clock one afternoon a client called on a distinguished lawyer, and was told by the serving maid—here were no footmen in those days—that he was at dinner. "At dinner at two o'clock in the afternoon!" said the visitor. "Yes," said the maid; "but its yesterday's dinner he's eatin' the noo.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delight ful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 100 years.



"O. T." IS SOLD BY :—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

THE "MATCHLESS"
ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

18" Size from Rs. 10.
16" Size from Rs. 11.
Over 200,000. in use in India.

REMEMBER THE NAME MATCHLESS.

This watch is the product of 25 years' insistent endeavour to provide an accurate reliable timekeeper at the lowest possible price.

UNRIVALLED FOR PRICE, APPEARANCE & RELIABILITY.

13" medium size. Catalogues free on demand.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OF QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
[illegible] FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

"Hazeline' Snow"
(TRADE MARK)

A necessity to ladies who desire to preserve the fine texture and healthy tone of their skin.

Men also find it most valuable for curing the inflammation caused by shaving.

Skin as Soft as a Babe's

"'Hazeline' Snow" is obtainable of all Druggists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

A.F. 352 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

THE
NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.
APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries, etc., etc.
New features, including illustrations, added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Rs. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE-NEZ CLARE PROTECTOR
PROTECTED IN ENGLAND & INDIA
BY
His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE, Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
LAWRENCE & MAYO
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO
His Majesty's Government.
Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON,
Offices in the East:—
CAIRO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND RANGOON,
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

A Natural Beauty Secret

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM

What's in your cigarette ?

IT'S only right that you should know. A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

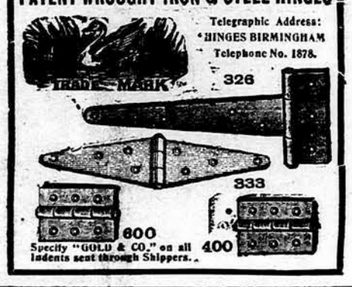
The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE, Limited,
Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

All work carried through with Cheapness, Neatness & Despatch.

READ THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OLDEST PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE

WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever,		'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

arge illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE
BEST PIANOS

and the largest stock to select from, may be seen at

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOS,
Rs. 300 to 4,500.
USED PIANOS,
from Rs. 150
FOR
SALE OR HIRE,
and on Easy payments.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'DOCTEUR LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

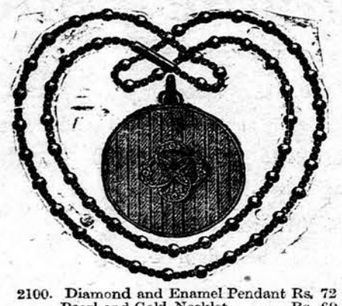
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED!

NEW FANCY STONE PLATINUM NECKLETS.

2099. Diamond, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 335



2100. Diamond and Enamel Pendant Rs. 72
Pearl and Gold Necklet .. Rs. 60

101. Aqua, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 235.

2102. Diamond, Aqua, Pearl and Platinum, Rs. 190
" Peridot " " Rs. 180

2103
Aqua, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum .. Rs. 385
Peridot " " " .. Rs. 370
Amethyst " " " .. Rs. 355
Green Tourmaline " " .. Rs. 380
Turquoise " " .. Rs. 380

2104.
Peridot, Enamel
Pearl and Gold.
Rs. 88

105. Aqua, Diamond, Pearl and Platinum.. Rs. 240

2106. Aqua, Diamond and Pearl.. Rs. 21
Peridot " .. Rs. 21
Green Tourmaline " .. Rs. 21
Mounted Platinum

NOTE—ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MARCKS & Co. LD., JEWELLERS, & SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Stephens'
Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
for Typewriters.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads.—These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.
Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.
All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately. "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT
(OPP COOK'S OFFICE).

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,
131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Dr J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

CLARKE'S 4!. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.